THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1934—VOL. XXVII, NO. 20

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Geneva Is Aided by U. S. Act

Europe Plans Union for Peace

Saar Sees Police Muddle Clear

Danes Hail Ruth Bryan Owen

Sisto's Crew Are Saved at Sea

World Bows to Boston Common

GENEVA draws inspiration from Washington's suggested abandonment of the "freedom of the seas" policy in wartime and works on important peace-preserving plans. President Roosevelt's idea, it is held, will remove Britain's traditional reluctance to participate in League blockades against aggressor nations. It opens the way more fully for the international police force urged by France, which the Saar plebiscite force exemplifies. The League sees itself in a stronger position to establish a collective system of preventing war by taking care of the peace in advance. A leading member puts it thus—"Perhaps now the League can put force behind the law, instead of behind the lawbreaker."

¶ France, too, indicates that it feels the influence of the American change on the subject of neutrality rights in time of war. It sees genuine international co-operation as a much more practical possibility than before. With Britain's shift on never sending soldiers across the Channel, in the Saar matter, and the American shift, Foreign Minister Laval puts new fervor into his appeal to Germany for a rapprochement. He sees Germany and France as associated on "a basis of equality" in an organized undertaking to preserve the peace of Europe—France makes its proposals with less of tension and apprehension than in a long time.

¶ Saar Territory sees Capt. Arthur G. Hemsley, chief of civil police, resign in the interests of harmony. This British officer chanced to be with Capt. James Justice in a cafe before the latter engaged in a street row and shot a bystander. The civil police are not connected with the special international police force of British and other neutral soldiers now arriving to keep order during the plebiscite—But this new step in international co-operation must not have even a seeming obstacle to impede its success.

¶ Copenhagen celebrates "Ruth Bryan Owen Day" as the American Minister to Denmark returns to her post after a visit in the United States. Government officials head crowds of citizens who greet the envoy as the liner Frederick III comes to the dock. Newspapers publish columns about Mrs. Owen and say she has built a new friendliness into Danish-American relations. At the reception Minister Owen, acclaimed the most popular American ever holding her post, responds in the Danish tongue—Why not more women as America's explainers and negotiators abroad?

¶ Mid-Atlantic sees the rescue of all 16 of the crew of the sinking Norwegian freighter Sisto by the S. S. New York in terrific storm, with other ships standing by and assisting. The Sisto, helpless, oils down the sea about it until the tanker Mobiloil arrives and adds more oil. With the Europa, Aurania and Gerolstein playing searchlights, the Sisto's men leap into the raging sea one after another and are all picked up by the New York's splendid lifeboat crew. More triumph over the once "irresistible forces of nature"—The heart of the world is warmed by a rescue such as this.

¶ American architectural circles stir with a report that President Roosevelt would spend $1,000,000 to divest the Congressional Library of "gingerbread." The carved externals and the dome are held to clash with the style of the neighboring Capitol, Supreme Court Building and Folger Shakespeare Library. On the other hand, tourist guides were long ago trained to call the 35-year-old Library the city's most beautiful structure. Many may ask, Why pick on this building?—If the Congressional Library is to have its face lifted, several other Government buildings should be pulled up by the roots.

¶ The United States acts again to insure the safety of Americans in China. A gunboat is dispatched from Nanking to the terrorized Province of Anhwei, where two missionaries have been murdered and whence scores are fleeing—Bombing aircraft may be called in to control the marauders.

¶ Boston's observance of the tercentenary of its Common proves an event of interest in the affairs of the nation and even of the world. As Gov. John Winthrop walks again in what began as Rev. William Blackstone's cow pasture, followed by proud current officials, Pilgrim days, Revolutionary days and days of famous philosophers and writers bring their famous figures to remembrance under the elms. Busy Christmas shoppers look across Tremont Street and become aware of the central fact—Boston Common is the living symbol of fine, freedom-giving, fundamental things in American life which do not change.

Symposium Weighs Old and New Conceptions of Matter

Upper Left and Lower: Wide World. Upper Right: I. N. A. Center: Associated Press. Right Center: Acme P & A

Wide Variance Expressed in Views

Upper Left—Dr. Fritz Zwicky. Upper Right—Sir James Jeans. Left Center—Dr. Robert A. Millikan. Center—Dr. Irving Langmuir. Right—Dr. Annie J. Cannon. Lower—Dr. W. G. F. Swann.

Theory of Mental Universe Expounded by Jeans Elicits Divided Opinion of Savants

The apple that landed on Sir Isaac Newton's head, causing him to evolve the theory of gravitation, was substantial to physical scientists of the seventeenth century. Later, the work of Ohm, Volta and Faraday with electrical and magnetic phenomena led to the theory that substance was matter and that all matter was made up of atoms; later, that atoms themselves were ultra-microscopic, electrically charged particles whirling around a nucleus like animated billiard balls.

Until recently there were two schools among physical scientists, one placing emphasis on the electrons and protons as the basis of all substance, the other placing emphasis on the space between the particles. Today, Sir James Jeans suggests a basis new to physical scientists—thought. The symposium presented here contains extracts from Sir James's Aberdeen address, followed by current scholastic comments.

By Dr. Robert A. Millikan

Director of Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology

Although the best of men are ignorant about a great many things, there is after all a very considerable body of knowledge that is past the controversial stage. By that I mean there are a certain number of facts the truth of which will be agreed to by 99 per cent of all thoughtful and informed men.

This is merely stating, in other words, that there is a real distinction between truth and falsehood. If knowledge existed only in our minds, then the concepts that exist in the mind of a deranged intellect would have precisely the same validity as the concepts which exist in the mind of the wisest of mortals.

The statement that all knowledge is purely subjective is an extreme one, with which I think 99 per cent of all physicists and thinking men would very emphatically disagree. There is nothing which has appeared in the development of modern physics which has made it any less absurd than it seemed before the electron was discovered.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

By Sir James Jeans

Past President of the Royal Astronomical Society and World Famous Physicist and Astronomer

It was, I think, Kronecker who said that in arithmetic God made the integers and man made the rest; in the same spirit, we may add that in physics God made the mathematics and man made the rest.

We find that space and time cannot be classified as realities of nature, and the generalized theory of relativity shows that the same is true of their product, the space-time continuum. This can be crumpled and twisted and warped as much as we please without becoming one whit less true to nature—which, of course, can only mean that it is not itself a part of nature. In this way space and time, and also their space-time product, fall into their places as mere mental frameworks of our own construction. But just as the messages which enter a telephone exchange are classified by the wires along which they arrive, so the messages which strike our senses are classified by their arrival along the space-time framework.

Physical science, assuming that each message must have had a starting point, postulated the existence of "matter" to provide such starting points. But the existence of this matter was a pure hypothesis; and matter is in actual fact as unobservable as the ether, Newtonian force, and other unobservables which have vanished from science. Early science not

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Share in Symposium

DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN rejects thesis that all knowledge is subjective.

Dr. Annie J. Cannon says matter is "ever hovering around."

Dr. Irving Langmuir comments that it is all in point of view.

Dr. Fritz Zwicky finds "new physics" more liberal.

Dr. W. G. F. Swann sees "parables" changing with epochs.

Details of their views as written for The Christian Science Monitor will be found on Page 13.

By Dr. Annie J. Cannon

Curator of Harvard College Observatory

The revelation of modern astronomy as to the great size and vast extent of the sidereal universe has, in the opinion of some thinkers, reduced man to insignificance. But

Stormy Session Of General Court Found in Prospect

Senator Parkman Predicts Party Fights on Number of Measures

Definite possibility of a rift in the Democratic legislative ranks if Governor-Elect Curley recommends too liberal legislation in his inaugural speech, was seen today by Senator Henry Parkman Jr.

Mr. Curley has been predicting "startling revelations" as to widespread reform legislation being promulgated in his inaugural address three weeks hence. It was also understood that Democratic leaders felt they had both houses of the legislature fairly well under control, even though there was a Republican majority of seven in the house and two in the senate.

They felt there were enough liberal Republicans to back a solid Democratic vote to swing their bills. But Senator Parkman's assertion that there may be "boat rockers" among the Democratic group gives hope to Republicans and misgivings to Democratic leaders.

Senator Parkman foresees direct action and perhaps extended legislative duels on the following proposed legislation: public ownership of the Boston Elevated will probably be decided one way or the other, said the Senator. The question of a one-cent gas tax will be important. Added to that the problem of how much of the highway fund can be diverted on the gas tax if any, he said would bear watching.

A state housing bill is bound to receive attention, Mr. Parkman declared, for Governor-Elect Curley has said again and again that he would push such legislation to logical conclusion. He believed an unemployment insurance bill would be passed, but not before the legislators see what steps Congress plans to take.

The child labor amendment will come up again and the Senator foresees a vigorous fight from the Roman Catholic Church against its passage. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, sent a child labor amendment bill into the Senate today asking for state ratification. The bill was filed by Senator Eugene Casey.

As to raising the age of school children in Massachusetts from 14 to 16 to conform with the NRA code regulations, the fight looks even more difficult. In fact, the Senator said, he didn't think it had a chance.

Too, there will be some action on the matter of a sales tax, and Senator Parkman probably will file a bill for enactment of a graduated income tax, to replace the present law under which the tax is at a fixed rate. A stormy session is ahead, predicted the Senator.

Can Peace Come to the Pacific?

The Third Article of This Series Appears Tomorrow, Dec. 20

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Financial—Pages 10 and 11
Sports—Page 12

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
Weather 4
The Home Forum 7
The Lore of Love
[With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 8
Boston Snapshots 15
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Yugoslav Factions Battle for Power As Cabinet Quits

Prince Paul Moves Toward More Liberal Form of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 19—Will the present Cabinet crisis which culminated in the resignation of Premier Nikola Uzunovitch's Government yesterday result in establishment of a more democratic régime in place of the existing dictatorship?

This is the question everyone here is asking as conflicting elements are marshaling their forces in the hope of being intrusted with the task of forming a new Government by the Regency Council.

Regent Paul is generally credited with a desire gradually to restore civil liberties. Indeed, during the past few weeks political controversy has actually been allowed in the press in connection with a memorandum to the Regency from Yugoslavian intellectuals asking for a more liberal form of Government.

But Prince Paul is only one element in an exceedingly complex situation. The men in power, who served King Alexander for five years, would consider themselves unfaithful to the memory of the "Unifier" if they allowed his system to be altered. Moreover, the conflict between the Serbs and Croats has not abated. Belgrade has not relinquished its determination to impose unity.

Yesterday's crisis was precipitated by the resignation of Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, Foreign Minister, and Dragoutin Kojitch, Minister of Agriculture.

Dramatic Rescue on High Sea Enacted Before Europa Throng in Evening Dress

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, whose eye witness account of the rescue of the crew of the Norwegian freighter Sisto in the Atlantic appears in Associated Press newspapers today, realized every newspaper man's dream when he found himself at the scene of a dramatic news event.

Mr. Gannett, publisher of a chain of newspapers in New York and other states, was a passenger aboard the liner Europa, on his way home after a European visit. When it became apparent that the Europa would figure prominently in the story of sea heroism that unfolded during the night, arrangements were made for the Associated Press to receive by wireless the first-hand account from Mr. Gannett.

Here is the story written by Mr. Gannett aboard the Europa under copyright, 1934, by the Associated Press:

"Sixteen men perilously near death on the storm-crushed freighter Sisto owe their lives today to a gallant lifeboat crew from the passenger liner New York, commanded by Capt. Fritz Kruse.

"Amidst storm-lashed seas, the Sisto's crew was taken from the sinking freighter late last night, while four vessels, including the palatial Europa, stood by playing searchlights on the scene.

"There was a great shout of joy from the Europa as the lifeboat reached the side of the New York in safety.

"It had been a precarious trip for the small rescue boat, for the rolling seas tossed the craft like a bobbing cork. It reached the side of the crippled Sisto, however, and the members of her crew, weary from long hours of battling the savage storm, dropped quickly into the lifeboat.

"Then began the even more dangerous trip back to the New York, for this time the boat was laden almost beyond capacity. Although lights from the surrounding vessels pierced the darkness, there were times when the lifeboat was scarcely visible from the Europa and only an occasional flash of an oar could be seen.

"The New York continued on her way to Bremen soon after the Sisto's crew had been taken aboard. The Europa and the other two vessels at the scene, the Cunard-White Star liner Aurania and the British tanker Mobiloil also resumed their courses.

"It was the Mobiloil which had stood by the Sisto for more than 18 hours, held by the heavy seas from taking the crew off the freighter.

"Tons of oil poured on the water by the Mobiloil had failed to calm the water and the tanker finally sent out calls for assistance, which brought the New York, the Aurania and the Europa rushing to the spot.

"Anxiety gripped the Europa's passengers when the huge liner turned her prow toward the Sisto, 140 miles away. As she pushed forward through terrific waves, passengers in evening dress bundled themselves in heavy clothing and came on deck, peering into the darkness to see the stricken freighter."

U. S. Splits on Neutrality Plan; America Raises Geneva's Hope; London Naval Parley Adjourns

Future Meeting Left to Judgment of British

Japan Maintains Plea for Parity

Communiqué Says Parleys Have Met Useful Purpose

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The tripower naval conversations which have been in progress here for the last two months terminated today without any immediate prospect that a new naval limitation treaty would be formulated.

The delegates of Great Britain, the United States and Japan met in Prime Minister MacDonald's room in the House of Commons and formally ended the conversations. They set no date for further discussions or for a conference next year.

In many weeks of conversations, the three delegations have been unable to agree to a new treaty to succeed the Washington Pact of 1922 which Japan will denounce chiefly because Great Britain and the United States refused to grant the Japanese demand for full equality.

Future Vague

"Although the three governments represented in these conversations," said the communiqué issued at the close of the conference, "are in favor of a continuation of naval limitation with such reduction as can be agreed upon by all the powers concerned, the principles of the methods for achieving this in the future remained to be determined."

The communiqué said that the discussions "have served a useful purpose" adding that "every aspect of the naval problem has been discussed between the parties frankly, fully, and amicably."

The British, as hosts to the parley, will continue explorations for a basis for an agreement through diplomatic channels and will arrange further conversations or a conference when 'an opportune moment arrives."

"Close Touch"

The communiqué, however did not state that diplomatic channneis necessarily will be used for further

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Tokyo Council Votes To Scrap Naval Pact

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Dec. 19

THE Japanese Government acted today to scrap the Washington naval treaty and expressed confidence in its "readiness to meet any situation which might arise" as a result.

In a ceremony regarded as historic the powerful Privy Council recommended abrogation of the limitation pact to Emperor Hirohito, whose speedy approval is expected. The action in effect constituted abrogation.

Assurances were made that the Government would strive to conclude a new naval treaty replacing the Washington treaty, with its 5-5-3 ratio odious to Japan—a new treaty guaranteeing Japan "national security."

Neutrality Policy Brings New Hopes For World Police

Tension in France Lessens as International Force Goes Into Saar

While France is not on the way to change its policy of "Security First," the current developments in Washington and London are having an influence in Paris and closer cooperation with world powers on international affairs is envisaged. Also, French investigation of the arms industry is a step nearer.

A League of Nations spokesman is quoted as expressing pleasure in the new American attitude on neutrality and freedom of the seas now being reported out of Washington, because it leads naturally to the setting up of an international force backing the League in the near future, as well as to indirect recognition of the need of a collective system of peace security through the League.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 19—Paris is unmistakably beginning to respond to developments in Washington and

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Many People Protest At Giving Up Freedom of the Seas

Fear Sacrifice Of Traditional Rights

Others Oppose Giving Executive Power to Impose Curb

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—While the London naval talks were coming to an end the Japanese Privy Council was taking its final decision to denounce the Washington Treaty, President Roosevelt today affirmed that the objective of his foreign policy is so to amend the "laws" of neutrality as to keep the United States out of embroilment.

Asked at his press conference what the purpose was of the latest studies he has ordered the State Department to carry through the Presidently flatly declared that they were intended to attain genuine neutrality. He reminded correspondents of the thorny difficulties that beset the United States in the war years 1914-17, ultimately ending in American participation in the World War.

Such difficulties, he said, should be avoided again and it is to attain a method capable of keeping the United States out of diplomatic disputes over neutrality that the modernization of American policy is considered.

Confirms Earlier News

The President thus fully confirmed what became known last week: that momentous revision of the American attitude toward the "freedom-of-the-seas" issue is now under way. He was not prepared to go into details, but it is plain that the accounts of policy from other informed sources are not wide of the mark.

Since the goal is to keep the United States out of war, the method is to put a good deal of the foreign trade—which hitherto produced neutrality disputes—upon its own responsibility. Precisely what amendments to the neutrality statutes will be required is not yet decided.

The subject has been released partly as a trial balloon. Foreign comment has been uniformly enthusiastic; domestic views not so approving. Two objections have been raised in varied American comment: (1) One school of thought strongly objects to giving any additional authority to the Chief Executive on general principles, and (2) the old isolationists, without thinking very fully about what precise factors sacrificed this isolation in 1914-17, say:

Must Not Sacrifice Rights

"We must not sacrifice any of our traditional rights, like the freedom of the seas!"

Despite this adverse comment, the general opinion has been that it is high time to alter the neutrality laws, even if there is disagreement over methods. This feeling has encouraged the President, and although he and the State Department do not wish their plans to receive widespread foreign comment before they reach the Congress, they are anxious to press along.

The study becomes very timely, it is commented in diplomatic circles here, in view of events in London and Tokyo. While the breakdown of the naval talks and the imminent denouncing of the Washington Treaty serve to roil the international waters, the move to clarify neutrality and remove the "freedom of the seas" stumbling block from between Britain and the United States is a great stabilizing influence.

Similarly, Hugh L. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland and disarmament expert, was spreading oil on the international waters. In Washington to participate in a series of Ambassadorial conferences, Mr. Wilson expressed his firm conviction that a treaty controlling the munitions traffic would emerge from meetings of the steering committee of the disarmament conference, to come together late in January.

After talks with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, Minister Wilson said:

Real Grounds for Hope

"There are real grounds for hope in the accomplishment of a treaty dealing with the manufacture and trade in arms. This hope is justified by the fact that since the discussions began in the disarmament conference, there is a greater measure of accord on this particular matter than on any other phase of disarmament."

The draft treaty before the Geneva conferees has the support of Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States. Italy expressed doubt, but Mr. Wilson was of the opinion that the difficulties might be removed. The projected treaty provides that each signatory government assume full responsibility for the manufacture and sale of arms within its own territory; prohibit export or import of arms except to or from a responsible government and then only under export and import licenses; report all international movement of arms promptly to a supervising committee and give fullest publicity to any such movements.

More Safety Highways Sought

Ely Urges State Housing Plans

Revere Tips Over Casassa Rule

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Highway Safety

Rising motor fatalities in Massachusetts gave the New England Regional Planning Commission the opportunity today to put forward with renewed emphasis the idea of opening a long-term program of "limited" highway construction that would minimize the hazards of driving.

It is the contention of the commission that the Bay State is losing an unprecedented opportunity to pioneer in highway safety if it overlooks the building of future safety highways, already proposed. Haphazard planning for roads has long been interpreted as a cause of rising motor destruction.

With the report by the Registry of Motor Vehicles indicating the worst annual highway fatality toll in the history of the Commonwealth this year, the Planning Commission believes it is high time that highways were built as safely as engineers could build them through well-ordered planning. The "limited" parkways proposed by the commission would skirt all centers of population and be protected at all points against side-road traffic by guarded intersections.

"Gov.-elect Curley," commission advisors point out, "has indicated big things for job seekers. Let these things be devoted, not only to creating jobs but also to doing something permanently worth while for the public good. Rising motor casualties indicate that Massachusetts could profitably spend large sums for the development of sound, safety roads."

Less Interest Urged

With an end-of-term benediction from Governor Ely, Massachusetts was today hearing proposals that it prepare its own program to stimulate private housing. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, made ready to call a conference of bankers and insurance men—to draft the plan. On his desk was an 800-word letter from Mr. Ely, giving warm approval to the idea.

The Governor's letter did not, as it was at first reported, condemn the Roosevelt private housing campaign—that controlled by the Federal Housing Authority. Mr. Ely's sharp censure was directed only at the other branch of the Presidential housing program—that urged by Secretary Ickes and so far carried out through the PWA. Said Mr. Ely:

"Private housing will lessen taxation; public capital will increase it."

Hurley proposals, endorsed by the Governor, called for (1) calling a conference; (2) considering concerted action to reduce mortgage interest rates; and (3) considering a three-year moratorium on home mortgage foreclosures.

By nature, said the Governor, he is opposed to the idea of a morato-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

More Safety Highways Sought

Ely Urges State Housing Plans

Revere Tips Over Casassa Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

rium. But so extreme are conditions as to justify it. He would prefer that the moratorium be voluntary, on the part of banks, thus avoiding the necessity for legislation.

He took the position that a revival of real estate values is essential to recovery. This, he said, can only come by a lowering of taxes, as soon as industry generally recovers. In the meanwhile, new forms of taxation can be found (he did not mention any by name), and private housing can be chosen instead of the tax-supported public housing.

Mr. Ely repeated his previous statements that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation should be revived by Congress, and new funds given to it. Soon 8000 Massachusetts families were caught without aid, when the present supply of funds was exhausted.

Casassa Loses

After a militant campaign in which he openly alleged that the present Mayor of Revere, Andrew A. Casassa, was in collusion with the underworld, James M. O'Brien today stood elected new Mayor of that city by a substantial plurality.

He promised a clean sweep at City Hall—"an entirely new city family."

The office was won by O'Brien, after one of the most bitter and extraordinary campaigns in the history of the State. The present Mayor, Casassa, was charged with suppressing the prosecution of those connected with a gang murder.

He was said by the new Mayor-Elect to have been in large measure responsible for a sensational increase in underworld shootings and various forms of racketeering. Politics, it was said, were hand in glove with crime. Casassa had been Mayor for three terms, and during that period O'Brien said that the present wave of unsolved murders and other crimes had cumulated. Mr. Casassa during the campaign specifically denied the charges against him.

The O'Brien victory was won by a popular vote of 7564 to Casassa's 5552.

'Towboat Taxi'

Pocketing a fare early this morning in Park Square, William Trainor headed his taxi for Boylston Street. Then he leisurely rolled down Tremont Street, eyeing the sidewalks for prospective "fares." All this time people on the sidewalks eyed Mr. Trainor right back, without raising a finger. Finally he turned onto Washington Street by way of School Street. At this point after having traversed Newspaper Row, he noted an occasional tug from the rear and a decided bumping. And then it suddenly seemed to Mr. Trainor that he had been vaguely aware of this accompaniment all the time.

Peeking out the rear window Mr. Trainor discovered that he had been giving a free fare to a light coupe. Apparently he had hooked his rear bumper under the front bumper of the coupe in Park Square. Notified by the police, the owner will come after his car. Some wag suggested that the taxi driver might pick up a fare by going after him.

Curley Plum Awarded

William A. Bodfish of Hyde Park today received one very desirable political plum from the Curley plum-tree—in the form of an assistant secretaryship to the Governor-elect. For eight years, Mr. Bodfish served in the American consular service in Spain. He then became an advertising man in Boston. His advertising services will now be at the disposal of the Governor-elect.

Mr. Curley also indicated today that he would lose no time getting acquainted with state financial affairs. He was closeted with Carl A. Raymond, budget commissioner, for some time.

Here and There

City Hall employees will have the Monday off before Christmas, Mayor Mansfield decided today. A skeleton crew will stay on the job, winning the right to take off the Monday before New Years.

A petition to construct an asphalt mixing plant at 445 Cummings Highway met with such extreme public opposition at a hearing today that its sponsors withdrew their plea half-way through the hearing, convinced that they could not win.

The Executive Council today confirmed Governor Ely's appointment of Superior Court Judge Stanley E. Qua of Lowell to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Bench. Justice Qua replaces Justice William C. Wait, recently retired. The Justice was immediately sworn in by the Governor in the presence of the Council.

Governor-elect Curley conferred today with his future colleagues in office on Beacon Hill, including Lieut. Gov. Joseph H. Hurley, Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, and Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

"Speed too fast for road conditions" was Chief of Police William J. Oschman's version, yesterday, of the Great Barrington truck accident resulting in five fatalities. The chief testified at an inquest into the accident. Driver William J. Peller, 19, is charged with the responsibility.

Balancing the budget is secondary to Gov. Elect James M. Curley's determination to provide jobs and relief. Such was Mr. Curley's remark yesterday at a Democratic meeting in Middleton where the former Boston mayor made known his intentions to spend $100,000,000 for public works.

There are 91,000 persons on ERA payrolls in Massachusetts, averaging about $12 a week, according to Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, today. The number of workers is twice that of a year ago.

Figuring 750 meals for every $100 contributed, Volunteers of America have the equivalent of 345,000 meals in their $150,000 campaign to help the needy, according to Henry J. Nichols, treasurer, today.

Ham for the needy! A federal census now being taken of pigs in Middlesex County will determine how well the farmers have come up to their agreement with the Government to cut production 25 per cent. All little pigs that bring production beyond the limit set will be given to the poor, Government supervisors declared today.

Massachusetts ranks fifth in the total of loans made and the amount of loans under the National Housing Act, according to James E. Gibbons, associate director of the FHA in Massachusetts.

Disbarment proceedings against Lowell A. Mayberry, Boston attorney, for "fixing" jurors struck another snag today, when it was learned that an important witness had disappeared. Miss Helen Haggerty, friend of Mayberry, is now being sought throughout New England.

Pay Ore in Maine Reported

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 19 (AP)—Experts of the Maine State Planning Board, looking for new industries to use power from the proposed Quoddy tide-water electric power project, have reported they found an ore mine at Penbroke, abandoned 20 years ago, that would be profitable if worked deeper.

Maine Dolls Escape Any Housing Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEPORT, Maine, Dec. 19—Gilbert Wilson of this town has built a doll house perfect in detail. The base is four feet square and the house is 28 by 34 inches. It has 23 glass windows and is finished throughout in Mahogany, with polished floors and painted walls. There are a kitchen, living room, dining room, three bedrooms and a bath all completely furnished. There is a fireplace in the living room and the house is lighted with electricity in every room.

Liquor Seized in Maine

SEARSPORT, Maine, Dec. 19 (AP)—United States customs patrol officers early Dec. 14 made a seizure of 3000 gallons of alcohol and 125 gallons of rum here and took into custody three of 10 men alleged to have been handling the shipment.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Rhythm Four.....	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch...
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Studio recital.....	"Jack Armstrong"..	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Adventure sketch..	CBS vocalist.....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Don Humbert; strings,	sketches; music...	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor...	"Tom, Dick & H."	network sketch....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	Dunbar Quartet...	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal....	Bede Best, songs...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	"Sign of the Scythe,"	Mary Pickford and	"St. Louis Blues"	Education talk....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	Yale Phi Beta....
8:30	Talk, Gov. Jos. Ely..	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Kappa Carols.....
8:45	Minstrel duo	orchestra	Marshall; music..	Studio recital.....
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Talk, Gov.-Elect
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	James M. Curley.
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Davis Orchestra..
9:45	baritone	and orchestra	Gracie": orch...	News Service.....
10:00	Rines Orchestra.....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	"One Man's Fam-	Alexander Orch....	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Rines Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance..	Steven's Orch.....	his orchestra.....
11:30	"Mr. Amos 'n Bones's	Abe Lyman and	Nelson Orchestra..	Perley Breed and
11:45	First Christmas".....	his dance orches..	CBS speaker.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, WAAB, Address, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, before Chamber of Commerce luncheon session.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild; NBC String Quartet; Ernest Toch, pianist; speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; music program.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music program; string quartet recital.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, creator of "Ole Bill," interview.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
8:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Dr. Wallace Goodrich, conductor; Howard Goding, piano soloist.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; guest soloists; Connecticut Yankees.
8:15 WNAC, Dionne quintuplets, from Dafoe Hospital.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: Edwin C. Hill; guest speaker; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour; Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Tud Husing; Walter O'Keefe; Annette Hanshaw.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; pianist; organist; soloist; narrator.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: soloists; guests; sketch; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson, soprano; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, "Our Changing Economics," Levering Tyson and Harry W. Laidler.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"RAIN FROM HEAVEN" (Plymouth). Jane Cowl and John Halliday in new S. N. Behrman play presented by the Theatre Guild. 8:30.

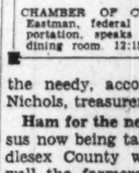
"HAMLET" (Colonial). Walter Hampden. 8.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Thief." Fenway, 1:12, 3:48, 6:26, 8:59. Paramount, 10:24 a. m., 12:58, 3:36, 6, 8:42. Also "One Hour Late."

FINE ARTS—"Season in Cairo." Filmed in Egypt with German cast. Shorts show life of bees and the making of an etching by Frank Benson. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

KEITH'S—"Wednesday's Child." Screen version of successful play. With Frankie Thomas, Karen Morley and Edward Arnold. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.



STRAND — "Down to Their Last Yacht." 2:40, 5:36, 8:32. Also "Now and Forever."

ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil." Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

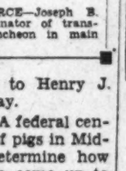
METROPOLITAN—"Music in the Air." John Boles and Gloria Swanson in screen version of Jerome Kern's musical comedy. Stage: "Color Rhapsodies." Overture: "Pastoral Impressions." Betty Boop cartoon. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

MODERN—"College Rhythm." 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Among the Missing."

BOSTON — "Cheating Cheaters." Gang comedy. Vaudeville. 10:12 a. m., 1:23, 4:37, 7:31, 10:13.

SCOLLAY—"College Rhythm." Vaudeville. 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Sultan Pepper." Little King cartoon; Lowell Thomas travelogue; Todd and Kelly comedy, "One Horse Farmer"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.



EXETER — "Power." 3, 5:55, 8:45. Also "The Mad Age."

TREMONT—Diana Wynyard in "Where Sinners Meet," and Jack Buchanan in "Yes, Mr. Brown." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"The St. Louis Kid." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Outcast Lady."

UPTOWN—"Age of Innocence." 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "Limehouse Blues."

Music

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Beacon Hill Hand Bell Ringers. Also talk by Mrs. Shurcliff, leader of the group. 8:15.

PAUL WITTGENSTEIN—One-armed pianist, with the Chardon String Quartet. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

WELLESLEY SONG FESTIVAL—Chorus of 60 voices conducted by Mrs. Erdine T. Oedel singing Christmas songs. Wellesley Hills Congregational Church. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Brooks Hall, Dudley St. Baptist Church. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY CHORUS—Outer South End Group. Catholic Community Center, Vernon St., Roxbury. 8.

Other Events

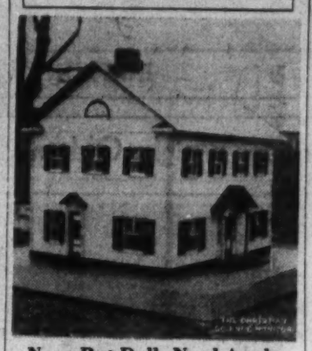
CHRISTMAS PAGEANT—"The Crusader and the Grail," by Raymond Porter. Massachusetts School of Art, 364 Brookline Ave. 8.

BASKETBALL — Princeton vs. Harvard Harvard Indoor Athletic Bldg., Cambridge. 8:30.

Tomorrow

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, speaks at luncheon in main dining room. 12:15.

For Rent



None But Dolls Need Apply

FOR THE Christmas Dinner

The crowning achievement of fifty years of cheese making
Wherever good food is served or sold—or write
Mattia Locatelli N. Y. Branch, Inc.
24 Varick Street, New York

IN New York IT'S THE BARCLAY
111 EAST 48TH STREET
JUST OFF PARK AVENUE

THE quiet, dignified atmosphere of The Barclay appeals strongly to Monitor readers of whom we have many, both permanent and transient. We are grateful for their patronage and extend a welcome to all others.

Less than 5 minutes walk to Grand Central Station and Fifth Church

GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back.

"NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.

Madame Alston
33 West 34th Street NEW YORK
Telephone WIsconsin 7-3878
Mail orders filled

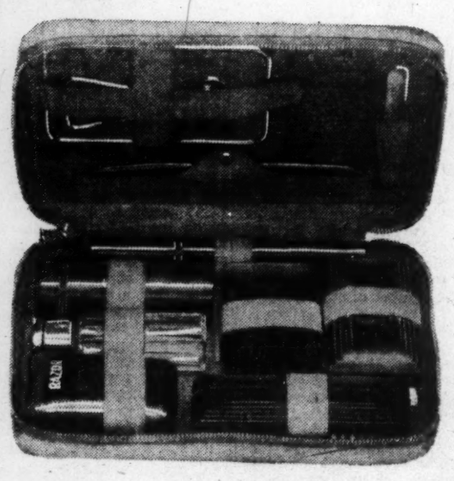
35c ALBERTA'S
Where the finest type of work is being done by hairdressers of reputation.

FINGER WAVE, MARCEL, MANICURE, HAIRCUT, FACIAL
Hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
3 Items 1.00 any day
SUSQUEHANNA 7-7367
2067 Broadway
Bet. 71st and 72d Sts.
NEW YORK
Jamel A New Permanent Wave No Machine, No Electricity. $6.50

HOTEL MARTINIQUE BROADWAY at 32nd St.

SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS in NEW YORK
Stop here and have more time to shop
FIVE large department stores within TWO blocks. Private underground tunnel to PENN STATION and subway trains
Single room from $2.00 Double room from $3.00
49 THEATRES WITHIN 12 BLOCKS

STERN BROTHERS
42nd STREET WEST NEW YORK



Men's 10-piece Imported Pigskin or Cowhide Dressing Cases
lined throughout with leather

Regularly 12.95 7.95

Made by one of the foremost manufacturers in America. Of fine quality imported pigskin, smooth russet or sharkgrain cowhide, fitted with ebony brushes (pure bristles, well serrated). Slide fastening. *Luggage—Main Floor.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

From Us

To You . .
in all Sincerity

Enthusiastic as we naturally are about our own merits, we try hard to refrain from superlatives. But we honestly feel that we offer visitors one of the best hotel values in the city. Location couldn't be more central—Service couldn't be better—and rates couldn't be more economical. Every room has an R. C. A. radio.

We mean every word of it. Next time you come to New York won't you put us to the test?

RATES
Single room, private bath — $2–$3
Double room, private bath — $3–$4
Send for FREE illustrated folder AG5

HOTEL TIMES SQUARE
43rd St. West of Broadway
NEW YORK

© Brooks Brothers

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN AND BOYS

One of the most convenient aspects of Christmas-shopping at Brooks Brothers is that you will find gifts for all the men and boys on your list right in one store. Countless articles ...from dressing gowns, luggage, and sweaters, to dress clothes... or from inexpensive suggestions, such as neckties, gloves and socks, to costly fur coats. The assortment of moderately priced gifts from a dollar or two up to five or ten dollars, is particularly helpful.

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON
MADISON AVE. COR. FORTY-FOURTH ST. · NEW YORK
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET · NEW YORK
NEWBURY COR. BERKELEY STREET · BOSTON

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

WE'VE TRIMMED OUR TREE FOR YOUR Christmas Presence AT CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

"MERRY CHRISTMAS" is again our creed at these friendly hotels by the sea. It lurks in every stocking stuffed and waiting for the children. It resounds in the glad chorus of carols around the Haddon Hall tree on Christmas morning. It greets you anew in the bountiful feast our chef has conjured up as a sort of special Christmas present. And the program we've arranged—of pleasures for the youngsters, of concerts, dances and special entertainments for the grown-ups—will convince you that Santa himself presided over the plans for your holiday here.

The resort, too, offers many special and timely attractions.

A Christian Science church is in our block. The Boardwalk is at our door, a veritable fairy-land of lights and decoration. There's ice hockey in the Auditorium, horseback riding beside the surf, golf on nearby courses. Also our long Ocean Decks from which to view the sea and the holiday spectacle.

So rally round the Christmas tree at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. You'll feel right at home. Make a grand family party of it and stay as long as you like. Christmas lasts all week with us. Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte, and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.

LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY

New York IS A FRIENDLY TOWN when you stop at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR

For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $3.50, double $5.50.

LIVE IN THE NEW SMART CENTER OF NEW YORK

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Avenue
49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.

Rogers Peet's University Shops

To the Ladies!

IS THERE A COLLEGE OR PREP SCHOOL MAN ON YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST?

Douglas MacDaid, foremost college outfitter at Princeton and New Haven, personally selected many of our Christmas gifts! He *knows* the undergraduates' personal preferences. For example:

Robes, usually $20 and $25	16.50	French lisle socks, usually $2.50 and $3.50	1.65
Silk pajamas, regularly $7.50	5.85	Leather "opera" slippers	1.95
String gloves, wool lined	2.50	Regimental stripe neckties	from 1.50
White broadcloth shirts, special value	1.95	Silk crocheted neckties	from 1.50
Imported peccary pigskin gloves	3.50	Camel's hair overcoats	from 50.00
Pull-over sweaters	from 4.50	Silk opera hats	from 10.00

Rogers Peet Company

From now until Christmas—
Our Herald Sq. Store, B'way at 35th St. will remain open until 9 P. M.
Hours for our other stores: 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street; Broadway at Liberty, Warren, 13th and 35th Sts. In Boston, Tremont at Bromfield

Hotel Tudor
SINGLE ROOM $2 PRIVATE BATH
a day
in a new hotel on 42nd Street 2 blocks east of Grand Central Station.
NEW YORK CITY

For Christmas..
the New 1935
PHILCO
No other gift will bring the entire family such year around enjoyment as a new PHILCO! Unexcelled world-wide reception and glorious, natural tone. Come in — select your PHILCO today.
PHILCO 45L
$59.95
Other 1935 Models
$20.00 UP

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TERMS
PHILCO SALES and SERVICE CO.
N. E. Largest Exclusive Philco Dealer
1121 Commonwealth Ave.
BOSTON
Ample Parking Space
Stadium 0464-0465
Open every evening till 9 P. M.

Salem Shoe Union Faces Charges Of Cutting Its Scale

Investigation Is Demanded of Rumor It Enticed Lynn Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec 19—While Mayor J. Fred Manning continues to gather data which he believes will be helpful in stemming the exodus of shoe industries from the city, the joint council of the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union has called upon the general office at Boston to investigate rumors that Salem union officials recently signed a price list below the scale agreed upon in all Greater Boston shoe centers.

The local union officers charged that the lowered price list granted to the Geller-Mass Shoe Company by Salem officials was responsible for the plant leaving Lynn a few weeks ago and establishing its business in Beverly. The firm under normal conditions employed about 600 hands.

Frank McDermott, president of the Council, declared today that he has also requested the general office to probe a report that Salem union executives also have granted price concessions to the Philco Shoe Company of that city, which it has been reported was contemplating vacating one of its local plants on Jan. 1 and the other about March 1.. The firm has a subsidiary plant at Auburn, Maine, and it has been intimated that the local plants will remove to that city.

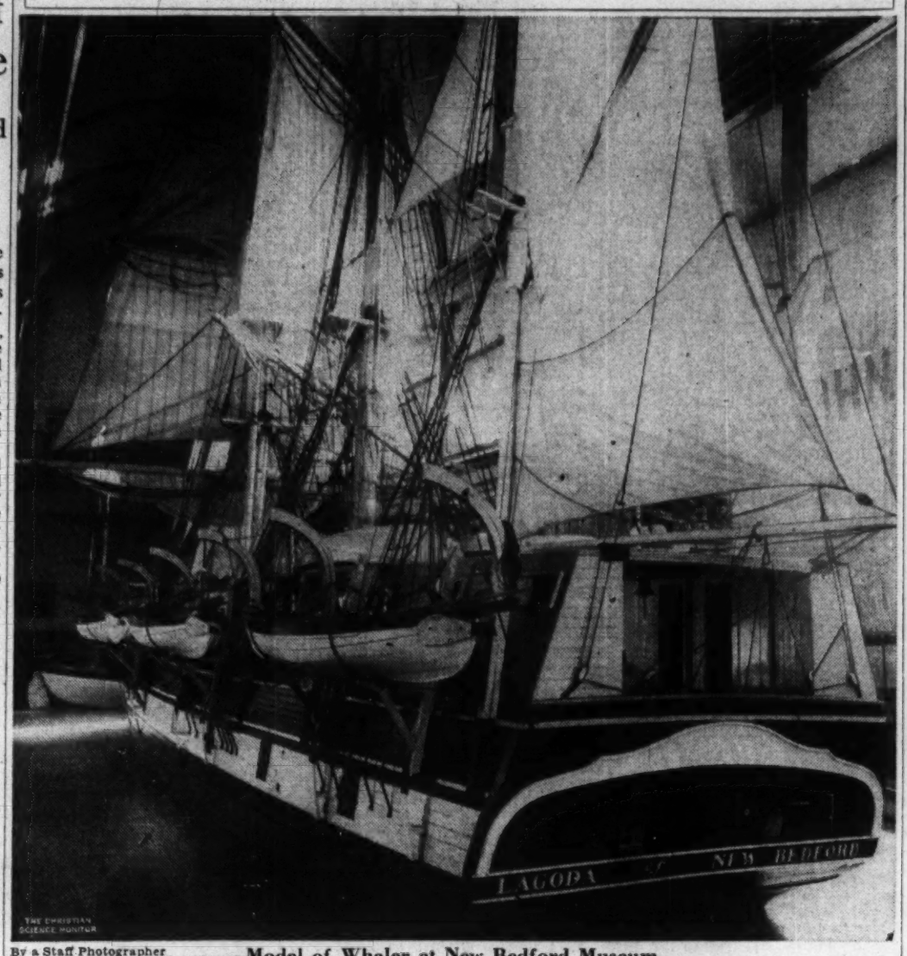
Meanwhile, the Gregory & Read shoe plant here has resumed production, and Harry M. Read, treasurer of the concern, declared that the firm's outlook for 1935 is excellent, with every indication that production will soon reach capacity, furnishing steady employment for the 600 workers through the next several months. The plant is one of the few open shops in the city.

In the hope of winning a new industry for the city, Lynn union executives at the suggestion of Mayor Manning have been in conference with officials of a central Massachusetts shoe plant which requested figures as to the cost of operation locally.

Nashua Shoe Strike Off

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 19 (AP)—Officials of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union and the owners of the Lasall Shoe factory Monday announced that a 10 weeks' strike of employees of the plant had been settled.

'Thar She Blows!'



By a Staff Photographer

Model of Whaler at New Bedford Museum

It Is Built Just One-Half Scale and Is Perfect in Detail. It Is at the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum in the Whaling City.

The "Lagoda, of New Bedford" on the ship's stern recalls the days when the whaling fleet of the Massachusetts port roamed the seas on two and three-year cruises returning to port with smoke-blackened hulls, sails and rigging, and with holds full of oil barrels—even when a rich voyage had been made—with barrels of sperm lashed on deck. The model of the ship proves of high interest to the present generation as well as to those who treasure contact with the days of sperm, spermacetti and whalebone.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Storm Warning: Advisory 9 a. m., northeast storm warnings ordered Boston to Nantucket; southeast storm warnings south of Nantucket to Norfolk, and southwest storm warnings south of Norfolk to Jacksonville; secondary disturbance over Georgia will move northeastward, with increasing intensity and cause strong northeast winds and gales early tonight, Boston to Nantucket. Strong southeast winds and gales this afternoon south of Nantucket to Norfolk, shifting to southwest tonight Norfolk to Sandy Hook, and strong south winds this afternoon, shifting to southwest late this afternoon or early tonight south of Norfolk to Wilmington, and strong southwest winds this afternoon and tonight between Wilmington and Jacksonville.

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon and early tonight, followed by clearing late tonight; Thursday fair and somewhat colder, with temperatures in the middle and lower 20's; fresh to strong east to southeast winds, shifting to westerly Thursday.

Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow tonight and probably Thursday morning; not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior this afternoon or early tonight; Thursday fair and slightly colder.

Rhode Island: Rain this afternoon and probably early tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds reaching gale force tonight and shifting to east on Thursday over north portion, and strong east and southeast winds with gale force tonight, shifting to west winds on Thursday over the south portion tonight, and with snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	C
Boston	30	36	29
Bermuda	62	68	60
Chicago	32	34	30
Denver	30	36	22
Helena	34	38	28
Jacksonville	62	62	56
Kansas City	24	32	24
Los Angeles	52	72	52
Miami	70	78	68
New Orleans	48	68	48
New York	42	42	32
Norfolk	52	52	38
Philadelphia	34	40	28
St. Louis	32	38	30
St. Paul	18	36	16
San Francisco	46	56	46
Washington	34	42	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 19.
B—Maximum Dec. 18.
C—Minimum Dec. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:23 p. m., height 8.6 feet
Thursday, 10:32 a. m., height 10.1 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

'A Year Ago Today in Boston'

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 48 degrees above zero; minimum 28 above.

Toy Industry Booms In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Dec. 19—Experiencing the best seasonal activities for many years, two toy companies of this city and the adjoining town of Marlboro are working three shifts of eight hours each, daily, to complete orders for the Christmas season. Wood and steel toys, including "airflow" sedans, and a "radio coupe," have required approximately 25 tons of steel weekly for more than six months to keep up with orders.

The Marlboro company has sufficient orders on hand to keep the factory force working full time until the middle of next March. The Keene company will soon begin preparations for manufacturing toys for the Easter period.

More than 125,000 feet of pine and hard wood have been used by one company in manufacturing wooden toys of every description. Many of the steel toys for boys are electrically propelled.

Crude Rubber Imports Indicate Tire Activity

Activity in the automobile tire industry is indicated by continued gains in the importation of crude rubber at Boston, according to shipping men. During November, 3074 long tons arrived for Boston discharge, compared with 2742 long tons in November of a year ago, thus maintaining the position of Boston as second only to New York among United States ports in the volume of crude rubber receipts.

The November receipts came on 16 steamers, from 13 foreign ports, averaging more than one arrival every two days. Most of the rubber, however, came from Straits Settlements, Netherlands Indies and Ceylon.

Jail for Drunken Drivers

ROCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 19 (AP)—Judge Gardner S. Hall in Municipal Court has announced that "hereafter there will be jail sentences with every drunken driving case in this court." Two men were in court on such charges.

Richberg Rejects Inflation as Way Out of Difficulties

Interview in Yale News Calls Abandonment of Co-operation Folly

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Donald R. Richberg warned in an interview published today by the Yale Daily News that the abandonment of "our new mechanisms of co-operation" would be "suicidal folly."

"It is time for sober analysis of the gains and losses, and the strength and weakness of our co-operative efforts," the director of the National Emergency Council told the undergraduate publication. "We must continue them; and we must improve them. There is no patent medicine that will cure our economic ills. But of all the quack remedies, the worst that is offered to this nation in the cold gray dawn of recovery from the intoxicated follies of 1929 is to get drunk again in another orgy of inflation."

Mr. Richberg urged adherence by the Government to its "elementary powers of self-preservation.

"It has been a great shock," he said, "to many of those old, proprietary friends of the Constitution to learn one truth which is obscured in normal times, but revealed clearly in a time of crisis—and that is, that no government can deny to itself the power of self-preservation and expect to survive. . . .

"It is a pitiful concept of sovereignty that would emasculate the Constitution and paralyze the protection of all our liberties by denying to our Government the elementary powers of self-preservation.

"It will relieve us from many complicated worries if we can eliminate fanciful legal issues and discuss the emergency measures of the Federal Government largely on the basis of the economic wisdom.

"We have made a great advance in 20 months, but if there are still millions of unemployed; and it would be a suicidal folly now to abandon our new mechanisms of co-operation and to let nature take its ruthless course."

New Hampshire Plans Uniform Camp Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19—An interesting summary of accomplishments of five CCC camps in New Hampshire has just been compiled by Walter H. Tripp, district chief of the New Hampshire Forestry Department. Announcement has also been made by Mr. Tripp of an organization of camp supervisors which will function in co-operation with the district chief and develop a uniform plan governing all CCC camps in the State.

A summary reveals that the five camps have a population of about 1000 men, working on projects in co-operation with the Forestry and State Highway departments, on road construction, forest improvement and cutting camp fuel—an estimate of the latter being 500 cords of wood a year for each camp. Another project is the stringing of many miles of wire connecting by telephone several of the fire lookout stations with headquarters.

A two-mile road up Mt. Belknap, four miles of roadway up Pack Monadnock Mountain, four miles of highway on Croyden Mountain and construction of nearly two miles of highway up Mt. Willard are now in progress.

Holiday Gifts for Needy Planned in Manchester

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 19 (AP)—Each of the more than 2000 families on relief rolls in Manchester will receive with its food order this week an extra dollar—because next Tuesday will be Christmas.

The announcement today from the city relief office said, also, that another dollar would be allotted each family during the week preceding New Year's Day.

Made in a jiffy!
Delicious!
Postum
"THERE'S A REASON"

Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... For all the Family
SPICED DROPS and STRINGS

10 cents
Half-Pound

"I AM STAYING WITH FRIENDS"

"If you are staying with friends," replied her cousin in a distant city, why is your letter written from Pierre's?"

"You are so literal," was the response. "Staying at Pierre's is just the same as staying with friends. Even better, for I have the same sense of freedom and no sense of obligation. You simply must stay at Pierre's!"

Rooms for a Day . . . or Longer
Hotel Pierre
EDWARD H. CRANDALL
Managing Director
FIFTH AVENUE AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

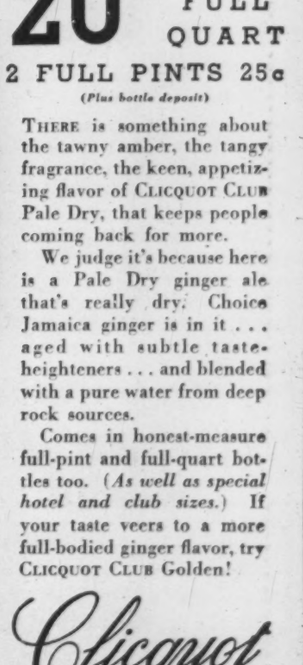
BROWNSKIN
WINDPROOF-WATERPROOF
RADIATOR COVER
COLD WEATHER PROTECTION
for your FORD, PLYMOUTH, CHEVROLET
Mailed postpaid for 50c. Special clips snap it to bars of radiator grille. PUT ON or TAKE OFF in 10 SECONDS. Fits snugly. Good looking. Adjustable for mild or zero weather. Made exclusively by us of BROWNSKIN—tough, resilient, windproof, waterproof. Packaged in cellophane. A useful and welcome Christmas gift—order for friends. State whether for Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet.
ANGIER CORPORATION
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

MOTHER'S HELPER

• When you are tired, or extra busy, or the kitchen's hot, or unexpected guests drop in, you will find Prudence Corned Beef Hash the world's best emergency ration—a glorious, hot meal, inexpensive and ready in four minutes. It's different from any other hash—except the finest home-made kind. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Mass.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW... LAMB STEW... BEEF LOAF

WORLD'S BUSIEST AIR LINE SCORES 7 TIMES AS PIONEER!
By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*

● Chicago—Pilot Jack Knight one of United's "Million Milers" let me listen to a weather report from a plane four hundred miles west. "Two way radio telephones may seem marvelous to you," said Knight, "but you should see the many advances I've seen grow out of this company's 75 million miles of experience.
"I'd say there are at least six other pioneering developments that helped to make United the world leader it is: The perfection of night flying with passengers—the first coast-to-coast service. The only line to have two pilots and a stewardess on every plane. United developed ground equipment, and special plane devices to simplify flying. I could name you a dozen more."
Next time fly with United. Take advantage of all this 8 years of pioneering. United flies the direct Mid-Continent route and the Pacific Coast airway from Vancouver, Canada, to Agua Caliente, Mexico.
Fly from New York, Philadelphia or Washington to Cleveland and Chicago and on West from Chicago to all major Pacific Coast cities, in 3-mile-a-minute Boeing twin-motored transports. Most frequent service, shortest route between Chicago, Cleveland and New York. Travel as far as 2300 miles overnight. Only United flies two pilots and stewardess on every plane. TICKETS, RESERVATIONS: Call United Air Lines Ticket Office in your city or hotel porters, travel bureaus, Postal and Western Union offices.
UNITED AIR LINES
FLIES MORE PASSENGERS, MORE PLANES, MORE MAIL, MORE MILES THAN ANY OTHER LINE IN THE WORLD

"DRY" SPELL


20c A FULL QUART
2 FULL PINTS 25c
(Plus bottle deposit)
THERE is something about the tawny amber, the tangy fragrance, the keen, appetizing flavor of CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry, that keeps people coming back for more.
We judge it's because here is a Pale Dry ginger ale that's really dry. Choice Jamaica ginger is in it . . . aged with subtle taste-heighteners . . . and blended with a pure water from deep rock sources.
Comes in honest-measure full-pint and full-quart bottles too. (*As well as special hotel and club sizes.*) If your taste veers to a more full-bodied ginger flavor, try CLICQUOT CLUB Golden!
Clicquot Club PALE DRY
The Vintage Ginger Ale
WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

the Trousseau House of Boston ...confidentially!
just a glimpse of what every lady in the land prefers above all else for CHRISTMAS!

exquisitely hand-made
Gowns
$10.50
(left to right)
$7.50
$5.00
dozens of other styles $5 to $35
also . . . SLIPS and PANTIES in sets or separately
Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 Boylston Street, Boston

$12.50
Yes..
he'll *use* a bag like this
Ladies with a flair for giving a man something useful . . . *(and most men appreciate it)* give him this hand boarded cowhide bag with its convenient zipper closing and padlock . . . handsome plaid lining . . . ample 18-inch size . . . in russet or black . . . at twelve-fifty. For the trip—*smartly!*
London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

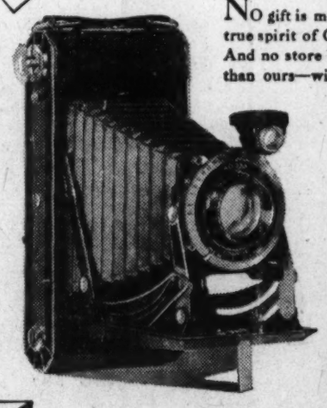
PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
Mail Orders Solicited
647 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4750
NEWTON LYNN

Clip this and send for information about a John Hancock Annuity that will guarantee you a life income. Contracts to suit every individual.
John Hancock MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU
197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....
C.S.M.-34

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins DEC. 10
Join Our 1935 CHRISTMAS CLUB

Neckwear
For His Christmas
In greater assortment and more beautiful designs than ever.
English Challie, repp stripes, small figures and patterns at ... $1.50
Repp stripes, small figures, patterns, self-figured silks, plaids, foulards, crepes and knitted silks, at ... $2.00
Irish poplin, knitted silks, novelty weaves in stripes and figures, at ... $2.50
English Mackelsfield silks in small patterns and English non-crush silks in plain colors, at ... $3.00
French and Swiss moire siks at ... $3.50
English Spitalsfield silks in small figures and patterns, at ... $4.00
Rich French moire silks in stripes and figured effects, at ... $5.00
Special: An interesting variety of MEN'S SILK NECKTIES at 95 cents
Mufflers
Scotch Plaids anad Glen Plaids ... $2.50
Others up to $8.50
HEWINS & HOLLIS INC.
24 PROVINCE STREET
NEAR CITY HALL
BOSTON
Shirtmakers since 1845

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES
Give a KODAK

No gift is more in harmony with the true spirit of Christmas than a Kodak. And no store could be better equipped than ours—with complete stocks and helpful, interested salespeople — to make your selection easy.
Give a Kodak — and you give a lifetime of picture-making fun. We're ready to help you choose.
For the friend who already has a Kodak, there's no more welcome gift than a picture-making "gadget" he'll enjoy. We urge you to see our splendid array of Eastman accessories.
EASTMAN KODAK STORES
ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NRA CODE
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

A NEW GOLD RUSH

A NEW GOLD RUSH is sweeping the country, not in Canyons or Gulches, but in old Bureau Drawers.

When President Roosevelt, with a stroke of his pen, increased the price of gold, it started millions of people searching in odd corners, old bureaus, chests and closets for gold, old gold (that is bits of out of date jewelry, dental gold and old watches). Today these are worth more than they have been for two generations.

REAGAN, KIPP COMPANY

CASH BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER FOR OVER 20 YEARS AT 162 TREMONT STREET, Next to Keith's Theatre, BOSTON

Licensed by The Government to Buy Your Gold and Silver

Gifts That Last

It takes discrimination to buy pictures and books, but it is worth while when your gift can be "different" and enjoyed for years. Visit our Christmas display on the first and second floors of our Ashburton Place shop. Mellow 19th century color prints. Pictures of birds, flowers, dogs. Sporting and marine prints. Old maps. Modern etchings. Colorful block prints. Pictures for everybody.

One to One Hundred Dollars

Fine Old Books and Autographs

GOODSPEED'S

7 Ashburton Place Boston

THOMPSON'S SPA FAMOUS OLD-FASHIONED PLUM PUDDING

Stuffed with the finest fruits, figs, raisins, citron and cherries . . . here's to New England's most famous Plum Pudding made from the same recipe we've followed for 50 years.

Call LAFayette 6600 and tell the operator where and when you would like to pick up your order.

Old English Plum Pudding	70c
with Hard Sauce	85c
Mince Pie	40c and 65c
Squash, Apple Pies	55c
Fruit Cake 1½ lbs	70c
Other Cakes	40c to 50c

Thompson's Spa Chocolates, lb. 75c, $1.00, $1.25

THOMPSON'S SPA

Incorporated

227-239 Washington Street (in Newspaper Row)
13-23 South St. (next to cor. South and Summer)
14-17 Court Square — 9-11 West Street
41 Temple Place — 1 Washington Street
109 Summer Street — 144 Tremont Street
131 Summer Street
Boston

40c 50c 60c Daily Lunch Combinations
3 Main Dish Choices with each

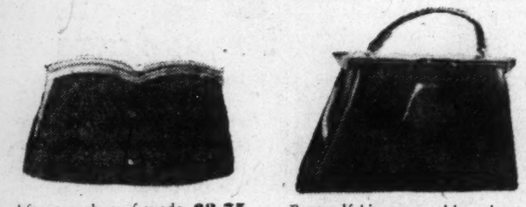
WINSHIP LUGGAGE GIFTS

Men's tan capeskin gloves, long, smart service, $3.00

Men's or women's fur-lined gloves, slip-on or one-button, $4.00

Other gloves for men, women, including mochas, $2.50 to $5.50

Handbags $2 to $35



Afternoon bag of suede, $3.75

Rust calfskin, unusual bar clasp, $5.00

Pin seal, modernistic clasp, $7.50

Capacity, for the dowager, $7.50

And over 300 other designs.

Other unusual gifts for women: gloves, luggage, fitted and dressing cases, jewel cases, umbrellas, party prizes

W. W. Winship, Inc.

Established 1776

372 Boylston Street

One Store Only . . Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets

OPEN EVENINGS 'TIL CHRISTMAS

No goods of our manufacture sold by any other store in Boston

German Barter Plan Deferred

President Holds Up Power Talk

Roosevelts Divided on Canals

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Dec. 19

President Supports Hull: Following fervent and unyielding protests from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, President Roosevelt "has sent back for further study," a scheme of George N. Peek, his foreign trade adviser, for barter of between 100,000 and 800,000 bales of cotton to German brokers at a price some three cents in excess of current quotations.

The cotton would have been paid for one-fourth in exchange and three-fourths in blocked marks, which could be used for imports from Germany. These import-credits could have been sold to private traders at a discount by the Export-Import Banks, which Mr. Peek heads. They could, therefore, get German goods for import into the United States at an appreciable saving.

Secertary Hull and his State Department aides held that the scheme violated anti-dumping and tariff regulations and imperiled the entire reciprocal treaty arrangement. So serious and repeated were their objections that the President perforce sent back the Peek plan, and his action is considered equivalent to rejection. Again Mr. Roosevelt's backing of Secretary Hull is demonstrated—a factor which has occasionally been in doubt and has a recurring bearing on the nation's foreign policy.

* * *

Fascist Bogey—Or?: Each time the House committee investigating un-American activities serves up a new "alien menace," Washington wonders whether it should take it seriously or laugh. The latest leaves most people as uncertain as the others. Here it is for whatever it's worth.

Vice Chairman Dickstein asserts that further probings into the alleged plot for a "dictator,'s" march on Washington have uncovered "some big people," who are backing an American Fascist movement under "the cloak of combating Communism." The desire of these individuals, some of whom "purport to have Mayflower ancestors," is establishment of a Fascist state, according to Mr. Dickstein. He declares that they are deliberating stirring of a Communist scare merely to cover their own movements.

* * *

Roosevelts and Canals: Amid all the gossip, national and international, about a Nicaraguan canal, President Roosevelt today made the disclosure that his family has enough stock in that venture to paper a good-sized room. About 1890, his father, James Roosevelt, was a heavy investor in the project. The stock is now in Mrs. James Roosevelt's safe deposit vault. There, apparently, it will rest until the Roosevelt family is in need of wall paper.

Thus, the turmoil in the Japanese Foreign Office and in the studies of mid-western Senators appears to have been a teacup tempest. The President gave no authoritative support for rumors that a Nicaraguan canal is to be started; indeed, had there been anything in the story, he would hardly have revealed his family's financial connection.

But it becomes known today for the first time that the Democratic Roosevelts lost out on isthmian affairs. They were backing Nicaragua; it was the Republican Roosevelts, under the redoubtable "T. R.," who carved Panama into an independent republic and then thrust the inter-ocean canal through to completion.

* * *

Off the Air: What President Roosevelt has to say on the power issues is hardly attune with the Christmas atmosphere. He seems to have decided that there will be no Sunday evening fireside talk this month. Initially he planned to chat with the American people on water power and the related subjects of national resource planning and social security.

A few days ago the speech was probable. But the breach over Thomas N. McCarter's statement, released on Monday, has so postponed the prospective compromise over power that a Yuletide speech is out of the question. The issue still hovers between compromise and conflict, and apparently the President wanted to speak only when he could reflect more conciliation than he ow deems possible.

And besides the President hasn't had time to prepare a talk. The Sundays have slipped by, and he has several messages to Congress to write within a scant fortnight. Thus the probabilities are that unless some startling occasion presents itself, the next fireside talk will review the opening activities of Congress rather than forecast them.

* * *

Federal Buildings: Indjviduals who still cherish an affection for the old familiar things were enormously relieved by assurance from President Roosevelt today that a few of the capital's more famous landmarks will escape the wholesale modernization initiated under President Hoover which is still sweeping across Washington.

Specifically, he promised that the Library of Congress, the State, War and Navy Building and the old Post Office Department Building—the major goals of the eager wreckers—will be protected at least for the time being. These three buildings, whatever their architectural merit, have long been the best known landmarks for tourists and the most individualistic units in the federal establishment. But they "agonize" the architects who wish to see the entire city reduced to classic harmony—or monotony—depending on individual taste.

The modernizers have already swept through the Mall, chopping down its great shade trees and leveling off its rolling contours into a mathematically perfect plateau. Stiff rows of tiny saplings replace the old trees whose crime was that they were placed irregularly. Little Sherman Park facing the Treasury once boasted the finest evergreens in the city, but is now a bare knoll. And the familiar sights of Pennsylvania Avenue have given place to the rigid symmetry of the new triangular development.

The old Post Office Department office, famous for its clock tower, was next on the wreckers' list. After that they planned to remove the face of the State, War and Navy Building and give the perfectly sound old structure a new one theoretically in better keeping with the times.

Within the last few days longing eyes have been cast on the nineteenth century frivolities of the Congressional Library. But for the moment their hand is stayed. President Roosevelt agrees there is something in the argument that the capital should reflect in its architecture the gradual cultural development of the nation. He even confesses an affection for the old State, War and Navy Building despite its manifold architectural offenses. So the three are to be saved at least for further reflection.

* * *

Career of Service: Consumers lost an energetic NIRA adviser; Miss Frances Perkins, a house-mate; and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a girlhood chum, when Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey passed on here.

The daughter of E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate, and the widow of Charles Cary Rumsey, noted sculptor, Mrs. Rumsey preferred a career of service to others rather than years of idle pleasure which might have been hers.

Searching for a way in which New York debutantes might turn their efforts to something worth while, she founded the Junior League in 1901. At various times she has owned a string of southern newspapers, organized the Eastern Live Stock Co-operative Association, developed the Emergency Exchange Association and held the post of director of the American Farm Foundation.

An ardent New Dealer, she has devoted long and hard effort to her job as chairman of the NRA consumers' advisory board. The night before she suffered what developed to be a fatal fall from her horse in the Piedmont Hunt she had worked late in order to be able to have Saturday morning free for her favorite sport in the Virginia country where she maintained an estate.

If you prefer gifts

NOT SEEN IN THE SHOPS

Gebelein Copper Bowls

hand-hammered silver-lined

Variety of styles $4 to $12

Gifts of silver, unusual specialties in Pewter and fine Plate. Many suggestions under $10.00.

79 Chestnut Street — GEBELEIN SILVERSMITH BOSTON — Foot of Beacon Hill

Away from the downtown rush.

Fitting Foundations

In Semi-Custom Fashions

These garments are boned with the only woven-wire stay in existence. Flexible, durable, comfortable! NuBone Corset Shop, Suite 728, opp. elevator, Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 1613.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

All Books

reviewed or mentioned on the book pages of the Monitor—and all other late publications—may be obtained in our conveniently located book section.

STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

—FICTION
—BIOGRAPHY
—JUVENILE
—POETRY
—GARDENING
—DOMESTIC SCIENCE

and Many Other Classifications

Mickey Waves Gun On Royal Dishes

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 19

MICKEY MOUSE won his way into the social retinue of the British Royal Family yesterday.

A picture showing the impish little fellow is one of the designs being painted on 600 sets of nursery china which will be sent to hospitals as Christmas gifts from Queen Mary and the Duchess of York.

Mickey is shown bravely holding a gun bigger than himself with his old enemy, the cat, dressed in striped trousers and a black coat and wearing what might be either a football or a military helmet, standing behind ready to pounce upon the movie hero.

Old 'Sugar and Spice' Theory Receives a Jolt

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19 (AP)—When Albany Medical College students conducted a survey to find out what girls are made of, someone asked a professor to translate the findings into everyday terms.

The resulting report showed that the female of the species contains:

1. Chlorine enough to sanitize five swimming pools.
2. Oxygen enough to fill 1400 cubic feet.
3. Thirty teaspoons of salt, enough to season 25 chickens.
4. Ten gallons of water.
5. Five gallons of lime, enough to whitewash a chicken coop.
6. Thirty-one pounds of carbon.
7. Glycerine enough for the bursting charge of a heavy navy shell.
8. Enough glutin to make five pounds of glue.
9. Magnesium enough for 10 flashlight photos.
10. Fat enough for 10 bars of soap.
11. Enough iron to make a six-penny nail.
12. Sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas.
13. "And believe it or not, boys, only one-quarter of a pound of sugar."

Small Mailer Forgotten In Modern Post Office

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 19 (AP)—Pittsburgh's magnificent new $6,000,000 post office was built after months of careful planning, but it took Mr. John Citizen only a few minutes to discover a troublesome defect in the granite giant.

The complaint made to Postmaster William M. Turner is that you can't find a "letter-drop." There are shiny, gilded depositories bearing bronze signs, "Special Delivery," "Air Mail" and "Letters in Bulk," but none apparently was designed for the fellow who has only one letter to mail. The plain truth, says Postmaster Turner, is that architects forgot all about it. Something will be done about it right away, he says.

FUR COATS

Fine values offered by an old established firm.

Repairing and Relining

SPAULDING & RIEDEL Inc.

FURRIERS

376 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

KENmore 3870-3918

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

There's no age limit to the gift possibilities of

GOLD RINGS

And no limit to the variety of the interesting designs WE are showing for men, women or children! Over a HUNDRED styles—in 10 or 14 kt. solid gold—$1 to $35, including jade, coral, signet and all birthstone rings.

1. Men's solid gold heavy black onyx. $12.50
2. Sturdy gold and black onyx for men. $5.95
3. Men's solid gold and dramatic garnet ring. $17.50
4. Dainty birthstone ring for children. $2.50
5. Tiger eye rings, a favorite for men. $9.50
6. Genuine amethyst for women. $7.50

DIAMOND SALON—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

BOSTON

Railroad's Trucking Upheld by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today held that the Boston & Maine Railroad is complying with the law in its store-door pick-up-and-delivery service, dismissing a complaint of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts.

The motor truck owners' organization protested that the Boston & Maine was providing the store-door service at less than cost. The commission, however, found there was no evidence of this, the railroad company claiming that, while the charges were not as high as they should be, they were not causing a loss.

The railroad company makes a minimum charge of 30 cents a 100 pounds and not less than 75 cents a shipment. A number of the truckers who figured in the complaint have lost trucking accounts to the railroad since the service started.

Postal From Lindbergh Auctioned for $20.25

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19 (AP)—A postcard signed "Slim" brought $20.25 at a stamp auction held by the Mound City Stamp Club.

The "Slim" who signed the postcard is Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The postcard, from Colonel Lindbergh to Maj. William B. Robertson, was dated Jan. 26, 1924, more than three years before the Colonel's New York-to-Paris flight.

Chicago-Miami Linked By Air

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 19 (AP)—Blazing the trail for a regular airline route between Chicago and Miami, Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker landed here last night at 7:04 p. m., after a flight from the midwestern city.

Gifts for men

Only one Nickerson Store—

345 Washington St.

Where men and women may buy men's wear gifts, with absolute assurance that they are correct in style, new in design, and of fine quality

NECKWEAR
GLOVES—HOSIERY
SHIRTS

NICKERSON
The Haberdasher
One store in Boston

345 Washington Street

Milk 'Chiselers' List Sought

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Clifford E. Hough, former general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association of 3600 members, has been directed to prepare a list of "chiselers" in the State's market, at the Federal Trade Commission hearing into the industry.

WEST INDIES 16 days $115

13 Day Cruise—West Indies $90-$100
Italy—Mediterranean and return $177
NEW YEAR'S EVE—BERMUDA $50
Boston Vagabond Cruise, West Indies, $125
8 Weeks Vagabond, West Indies, $175

Arnold Tours

234 Clarendon Street, Boston Ken. 6080

New **Royal** Portable Typewriters

COMPLETE WITH FIVE FREE LESSONS IN TOUCH TYPING BY AN EXPERT TEACHER

The light and easy-running Royal Portable, standard four-row keyboard, capitals and small letters, pica type, left-hand marginal stop, left and right-hand shift keys, complete with handsome pigskin grain carrying case.

You Pay Only $1.00 Weekly $29.50

E. A. RAPHAEL CO.

49 BROMFIELD STREET

HANCOCK 8585

BOSTON

Delightful Christmas Gifts

A visit to our shop will suggest a host of appropriate GIFTS for everyone on your Christmas list . . . Nice everyday things that are both beautiful and practical.

SWEATERS and CARDIGANS for Men and Women — $6.50 to $22.50

TWIN SETS Hand-Knit Shetland, Alpaca, Botany, Indian Cashmere. Prices start at $18.50

HAND-KNIT STRING GLOVES Wool Lined $3.00. Sizes for Men and Women

SHETLAND SHAWLS $5.50

MEN'S WOOLLEN SOCKS $1.50 $2 $2.50

AUTO AND STEAMER RUGS $8.50 and up

KNITTED SUITS Botany, Silk and Wool and Cashmere from $28.00

SCARVES The largest showing of fine quality scarves in Boston. PRICES START AT $2.00

CHILDREN'S SWEATERS Hard wearing sweaters, the kind kiddies can't poke their elbows thru in 6 weeks time. These sweaters can be cleansed repeatedly without losing their fine texture or beautiful colors. Priced according to size, starting at $5.00

LADIES' STOCKINGS in Lisle, Wool, Cashmere and Silk and Wool $2.50 to $5.50

LACE SHAWLS of CASHMERE 48" Square in White, Sky and Helio $10.50

LACE SCARVES of Shetland and Cashmere. Choice of 8 colors. $6.50 and $7.50

BALMORAL BONNETS $4.50

SWEATER SUITS for children, attractive colors from $9.00

SHAWLS Camel Hair and Cashmere, in beautiful colors. $21.00

Romanes and Paterson

[KENmore 2147]

581 Boylston Street, Boston — In Copley Square

★

You'll make no mistake by giving

SHREVE SILVER

Nothing can give more lasting joy in decorative beauty and household service than Shreve sterling silver. We offer what we believe to be the largest collection of fine sterling in New England, which will help no end in simplifying your choice in these last hectic Christmas shopping days.

★

(*Above*) Three piece after-dinner coffee service of Georgian design, sterling silver, price $90 the set.

(*Below*) Sterling silver pitcher of Colonial pattern, good weight, capacity four and one half pints. $41.50.

Modern Classic — King Richard — Late Georgian — Aristocrat — Trobadour — Candlelight

Reproduction of the famous Thomas Bolton (Dublin) bowl done in sterling silver, nine inch diameter. $35.

Shreve

CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1800

Boylston at Arlington Street

BOSTON

★

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

The Festive Season
suggests correct laundering of your choice linens and laces
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE BEAcon 1790

LINKS · YOU · WITH · THE · WORLD ·
$69.95
A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS GIFT
Pick up the Monitor Broadcasts with a
GENERAL ELECTRIC
ALL WAVE RADIO
Coolidge Corner Electric Shop
1416 BEACON STREET TEL. BEA. 3300
J. McKenna, Proprietor

The CHRISTMAS GIFT for BOY OR GIRL

A Royal Portable Typewriter
Only 29.50
MODEL J
Simplified Controls, Standard Four-Row Keyboard, Two Shift Keys.
Other Models at $45 and $60
Terms if Desired
Office Appliance Co.
Now Located at
LIB. 9750 129 Federal St. Boston

League Intervention Ended Rift Between Greece and Albania On Order to Close Minority Schools

More Than 3500 'Franc-Tireurs' Were Preparing Raid to Aid 'Persecuted Greeks' When Athens Appealed to Geneva and Got Remedial Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece — The intervention of the League of Nations in the Balkans has again preserved peace, it is revealed here.

Following the recent closing of the Greek minority schools in Albania by the Albanian Government, a very tense situation developed between Greece and Albania. Feeling in Greece ran very high.

At a mass meeting of ex-service men who twice fought in and for Northern Epirus (now Southern Albania) during the Balkan wars, it was declared that more than 3500 "francs-tireurs" under the command of some 170 of their officers were ready to raid Albania in defense of their persecuted Greek brothers.

But the Greek Government acted with great prudence. The Greek Foreign Minister, Demetrius Maximos, declared that he appreciated the spirit of patriotism of the Greek ex-service men, but the Government was against any such adventures. He alluded to the fact that under the secret protocol of the the Balkan Pact any offensive incursion by a signatory state into a neighboring country would be considered an open offensive, and would moibilize all the other signatory states against the invading country.

Defender of Minorities

The only prudent line of conduct was to have recourse to the League of Nations as the international defender of minority privileges. This had already been done by the Greeks in Northern Epirus. It remained for the Greek Government to press their claim at Geneva.

The pressure exercised upon Albania by the League and other factors has already had beneficial results. Tirana announced its readiness to withdraw in a measure the handicaps laid upon Greek minority privileges. The Government of King Zog accepts Greek as the medium of instruction in Greek schools, but it wants to reserve for itself the appointment of schoolmasters. Complete satisfaction, even in the matter of the schoolmasters, is expected from Tirana, which is well aware that the League of Nations expects Albania to respect its engagements toward the Greek minority.

The Greek Government, too, made energetic representations to the Albanian Government. The dispute, it is felt here, is one which, had it not been for the intervention of the League, might easily develop into an armed conflict between the countries. This one instance, it is declared here, has once more proved the utility and indispensability of the Geneva institution. In this connection it has been said that the League's intervention is only efficacious when it has to deal with small and weak nations. To this observers here reply that it is often the small and weak nations that become instrumental in setting fire to vast conflagrations. For this reason, they say, what the League is doing nowadays with the limited means at its disposal, is by no means so insignificant as some of its detractors declare.

"Story" From Albania

Here in Greece minorities enjoy full freedom in handling their cultural and educational institutions. There are, for instance, the Jews of Saloniki, and the Turks in Western Thrace. It was therefore with great astonishment that Greeks heard the charge made by the Albanian Press Bureau to the effect that Albanians at Tchamouria have recently been exposed to violent persecution by the Greek Government. The story, it is understood, was fabricated to justify the persecution exercised against the Greeks in Albania. Indeed, the Albanians of Tchamouria were the first to deny the charge by sending a protest to the League and announcing their complete satisfaction with the liberty they are enjoying in Greece. The Albanian Press Bureau replied that this seeming protest had been wrested from Albanian notables under threat of death. To this, over 100 Muhammadan notables replied in a second dispatch to the League, reaffirming their previous statement and dubbing the Albanian assertions as mere "calumnies."

The Mussulmans of Tchamouria, it is said, feel particularly grateful to Greece because, while they were subject to removal from this country under the Lausanne agreement for the compulsory exchange of populations, they were allowed to stay as an exception.

Balkan Friendships Cemented by Visits Of Roumanian Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg. — The movement toward friendship with Bulgaria, launched by the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the Belgrade Government, has now assumed considerable momentum, making itself felt in Roumania and Greece.

Nicolas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, in a recent visit to Sofia, not only assured the Bulgarians that they would be treated as though they were members of the "Balkan Entente," but introduced, in the address of the Crown read before the Parliament at Bucharest, a passage emphasizing Roumano-Bulgarian friendship.

Almost simultaneously with this development, a large group of Bulgarian intellectuals, made up of professors, doctors, lawyers, engineers and writers, visited Greece, where they were received with much cordiality.

As Bulgaria takes drastic measures to exterminate its dreaded Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which did much to prevent the establishing of good relations between Bulgaria and its neighbors, three of these neighbors are now vying with one another to show good-will to Bulgaria and to win its friendship.

However, one must not conclude from this that any vital problem has yet been solved. So far, all this change, it is explained here, means that both sides are now using different means to attain their ends. They hope in a friendly atmosphere to solve difficulties that threats, hostile acts and mutual reprisals failed to solve. Each side is expecting concessions from the other.

And only such mutual concessions, it is concluded, can make this cordiality permanent.

Increased Bible Sales Reported From Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—Sale of Bibles in Norway has this year increased some 50 per cent compared with 1933, according to Pastor L. Koren secretary of the Norwegian Bible Society.

This growing demand is reported from all over the country, not only on the west coast as has formerly mostly been the case.

The demand has also been for Bibles in both standard Norwegian and Pseudo-Norse languages. In Lappish, the third tongue in which Norway uses the Bible, the sale is good too. Every Lappish Bible sold, however, means a loss of Kr. 10 (about $2.50) to the Bible society.

Pastor Koren says that as experience has shown earlier, periods of depression bring the Bible sales up.

Now despite the fact that the number of school children and the number of candidates for confirmation are decreasing, the great sale of Bibles really evidences a growing religious interest, in his opinion.

Reich Reports Drop Of Labor Disputes Under Hitler Rule

Special from Monitor Bureau

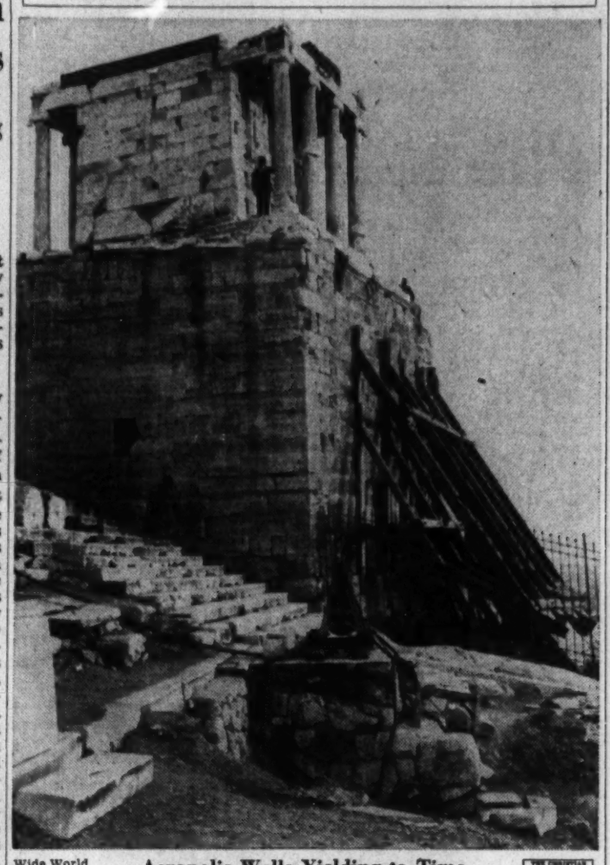
BERLIN—Fewer disputes were submitted to the German Labor Courts during the first year of National Socialism than in the preceding year, according to official statistics for 1933, which have just been issued here.

The 452 local labor courts showed a decrease of nearly 30 per cent—261,530 cases being submitted in 1933 against 371,592 in 1932. In the capital there was a 24 per cent decrease. Most of the disputes dealt with labor and apprenticeship contracts. A large proportion of these claims was settled by agreement, nearly 60 per cent being settled in less than a month.

The 60 district labor courts also recorded a large decrease of disputes —10,774 in 1933, against 17,220 in 1932, a 37 per cent drop.

Finally, the Supreme Labor Court heard only 479 appeals for retrials, compared with 831 in 1932, a decrease of 42 per cent.

Props for Glories of Ancient Greece



Wide World

Acropolis Walls Yielding to Time

The Temple of Victory on Its Precarious Perch.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—However well the Greeks selected their building materials and designed their monuments, weather, invasion and time have gradually broken in on their classic symmetry.

The Acropolis, crowning achievement of Greek architecture, has survived remarkably, but some of its walls have recently shown signs of collapsing. The Temple of Victory has been saved only by the erection of wooden props.

IVY CORSETS
for
The many women who find it difficult to decide just what type of restraining garment is at once fashionable and best suited to her particular needs. And for the juniors, girdles and bandeaux carefully selected for their purpose.
IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
A shop every woman should know.
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston
51 Temple Place—BOSTON
8 Church Street—WELLESLEY
100 Pratt Street—HARTFORD

Dainty Underthings
Make Ideal Gifts!

Distinctive Underwear creations for personal use or Christmas giving. Hand-made throughout. Every garment cut long enough, full enough, and close enough.
A large collection at moderate prices.
ALSO COMPLETE LINE OF KICKERNICK UNDERGARMENTS
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop
420 Boylston Street, Boston Telephone KENmore 5026

Filene's
BOSTON
Pearl sale in which many a woman's lifetime ambition may be fulfilled!

TECLA — man-made pearls, famous for their luxury! In Paris, London, as well as New York—Tecla has sold thousands of strings of man-made pearls at $200 a string! We've heard said with pride, "My grandmother gave me these 'Teclas'!"
Tecla pearls at much less than ½ their original prices!
Last year we did it and caused a sensation! This year just as unusual values
Quality No. 1 in sixteen inch necklaces Original price, $25. Recent sale price, $10. Our price $3.90
Finer quality in sixteen-inch necklaces Original price, $50. Recent sale price, $25. Our price $6.90
TWO-STRAND MATCHED PEARLS—$8.90
A few strings are hand-knotted (the charge for this stringing alone at Tecla's Shop is $3). Each in Tecla's own box, with original price tag. Each with a gold clasp. And at these prices we know of no more classic gift.
NECKLACES, READY AT 9, IN FILENE'S JEWELRY SHOP, STREET FLOOR

HOMER'S
Famous for VALUES IN DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY and GIFTS...
for over 50 Years
WILL BE OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 P. M. UNTIL CHRISTMAS
HOMER'S
158 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON
Founded 1884 Phone Dev. 8252

At prices like these you can afford to give
Satin!

$3
Satin Nightgowns and Satin Slips
Rich lustrous satin . . . selected imported laces . . . and new Slattery designs! Cut to our own exacting specifications! The kind of glamorous satin lingerie that Christmas shoppers search for . . . night gowns and slips that look much more expensive than their $3 price tags! Lingerie Shop, 3rd floor.
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

International Force Enters Saar; Volunteer Chief of Police Quits

Governing Commission Accepts Resignation of Hemsley Without Blaming Him for Café Incident; Justice Must Stand Trial

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19—Resignation of Capt. Arthur Hemsley, head of the volunteer neutral police in the Saar since the force was established in July, is regarded here as likely to end the excitement in the Saar over the unfortunate clash with local inhabitants in which another British member of the neutral police, Capt. James Justice, is in any way connected with the British troops, who, together with Italians, Dutch and Swedes, form the international police to which is entrusted maintenance of peace during the coming plebiscite.

Captain Hemsley was in a café with Captain Justice immediately prior to the episode, which resulted in Captain Justice's arrest and suspension.

In complaints which have been lodged with the Saar Commission of "unseemly conduct" in the café it is made clear that Captain Hemsley himself is not involved. Nevertheless the commission has accepted his resignation in order, it is understood, to prevent further friction.

Captain Justice is to be brought before a local police court in due course. Captain Hemsley will be succeeded by Major Hennessey, another British member of the neutral police.

By the Associated Press

The mobilization of troops for participation in the Saar International Patrol went forward today with the expectation that all contingents would be at their posts before Christmas.

Approximately 3500 men, contributed by Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands, are either en route to the territory or ready to move within the next few days.

Great Britain's troops, comprising nearly one-half the international force, are being concentrated at Calais. Britain's two battalions will be made up of complete units, with signal corps and ordinance, service and medical departments. Eight tanks will be included in its equipment.

Italy has organized a regiment of Grenadiers and a battalion of Carabinieri. They were scheduled to arrive at Saarbrücken within a few days.

Sweden's forces, consisting of 250 Royal Guards, were to entrain tomorrow, to be followed by a detachment of 200 Dutch Marines, scheduled to leave Amsterdam Saturday.

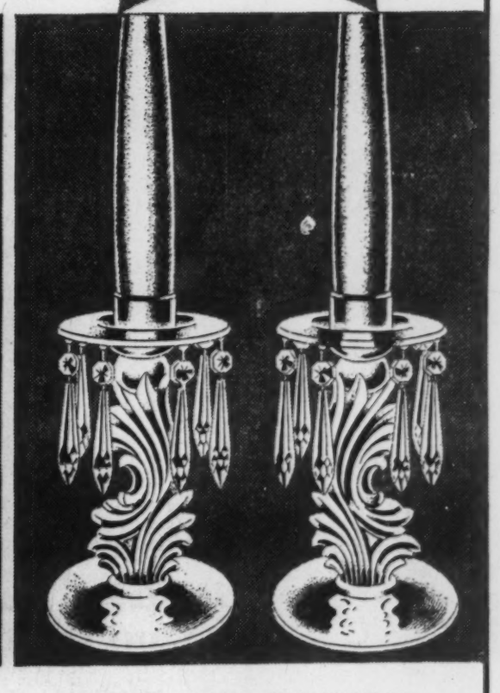
The British commander of the force, Maj. Gen. J. E. S. Brind, with several staff officers, already is in Saarbrücken to make arrangements for quartering his command. Only a few scattered units have arrived in the territory so far.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
We Suggest
Fountain Pens and Pencils . . . Metal and Leather Desk Sets . . . Fine Boxed Stationery . . . Leather Goods . . . Desk Fittings
SHOP IN COMFORT
Ward's STATIONERS SINCE 66
57 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

Jillys Temple Place—The Gift Shop of Boston
You will be much surprised at the beautiful hand-made silk underthings you can buy suitable for Christmas gifts—just unboxed
1.90 - 2.90 - 4.40 - 5.90

SELECT YOUR Gifts THIS CHRISTMAS AT Stowell's

MAN'S STERLING SILVER BRUSH AND COMB SET, $10
Engine turned with shields for engraving.
BRONZE FINISHED BOOKENDS, $10
A Chinese boy and girl in native costume finished in gilt and cleverly placed on metal books, finished in green and gilt. They make attractive bookends for the living room table.


FOSTORIA LUSTRE CANDLESTICKS IN CLEAR CRYSTAL, the pair, $4
A beautiful pair of famous Fostoria crystal candlesticks with pendant drops and unusual bases. Height, 7½".

CHILD'S HOT PLATE, $3
Chromium finished plate with hot water compartment for keeping food warm. The removable earthenware dish is painted with amusing and colorful Uncle Wiggley pictures.
BE SURE TO VISIT OUR ★ GIFT SHOP ON THE ★ SECOND FLOOR
A. Stowell Co.
24 WINTER STREET » BOSTON
TREASURED CHRISTMAS GIFTS SINCE 1822

SPRINGER'S
Famous Restaurant
Under Reading Terminal
AT 12TH and FILBERT STREETS
Open Daily and Sunday from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.
We Will Serve a SPECIAL
CHRISTMAS DINNER
on
Christmas day so why not let Mother rest and come to Springer's. TURKEY with all the fixings.
Make Reservations Early
WALNUT 4336
PHILADELPHIA

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

Today Is—
FURSDAY
A Christmas Thought
Fur Coat, Cape, Muff, Scarf
or Fur Trimmed Cloth Coat
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

RUGS
of superior quality and beauty for almost a century.
HARDWICK AND MAGEE CO.
1220 Market Sreet
Philadelphia

COMFORT has its Style too
TO make style your only guide in buying shoes is often to go quite wrong. You'll like the models of
The NEW Selby AUTO PRESERVER SHOE
now on display, but after you've tried on a pair, you'll want to buy them for their utter comfort as well as for their enchanting chic.
Models from $10 Up
8.50

THE CLEONE—Black Kid, Brown Kid
Robert Cherry's Son's
5541-47 Germantown Avenue
PHILADELPHIA

Government Made Ammunition At Third Less Private Cost; Munitions Committee Hears

Senator Clark Announces He Will Introduce Bills for Peacetime Consideration of War Department's Emergency Measures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—A survey made by private munitions manufacturers in 1928 showed that the Government was making a common type of ammunition at a cost about one-third less than it could be furnished by the four largest private producers, the Senate Munitions Committee learned today.

In what was admitted to be the "best effort at the time," to arrive at comparable costs for government and private manufacure of 30 calibre bullets, the government's bill per 1000 rounds with tax and 10 per cent profit added, which computed at $23.18 compared with a 530.90 average for the Peters, Winchester, Remington and Western Arms firms.

Meanwhile, Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri announced his intention of introducing in Congress next session for peace time consideration of the bills which the War Department has prepared for submission in case of a war emergency.

More Power for President

The bills would give the President power to draft all material resources in time of war. According to Senator Clark, such bills should be carefully and unhurriedly studied instead of being crammed down the country's throat in times of stress. He contends that the President might establish censorship of the press by forbidding civilian use of newsprint paper.

The committee was much interested today in an advertisement recently published in Boston by the Jensen Company, a brokerage firm, advocating the purchase of munitions stock.

"While one may regret the social side of warfare, "the advertisement read, "the possibilities are so tremendous they must not be overlooked."

Say Government Favored

The arms companies defended their higher-priced bullets with the argument that the Government was benefiting by large continuous production and that the Frankfort arsenal where the bullets are made is a "specialty shop." They contended they could give even a lower price under the same conditions.

There was some disagreement among the manufacturers as to the reliability of the 1928 figures, which led Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the committee, to interject:

"If you had so much trouble in peace determining what costs were, how in the world are we going to determine them in wartime?"

He was referring to the plans for "taking the profit out of war" in case of future hostilities.

Vandenberg Is Amazed

"Perhaps," Senator Nye suggested, "you were all so nonplussed at the result that you didn't care to carry your investigation further."

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan declared that he had always believed government operation of industry was more expensive than private.

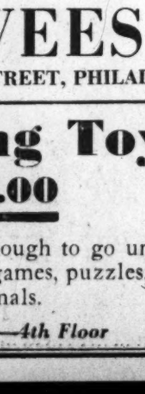
"That's why I'm amazed at this exhibit," he added.

Lieut. Col. C. T. Harris, War Department advisor for the committee, came forward with the statement that uniform production of this one particular type of munition had made it possible for the Government to reduce costs.

PHILADELPHIA
Cafe VERNON
50 W. Chelten Ave.
In the Heart of Germantown
Sunday Dinners
60c, 75c, $1.00
Week Days 50c, 60c, 75c
Luncheons 35c and 50c
All Steaks and Chops Charcoal Broiled
Have you tried our Sizzling Platters?
Delicious Fried Oysters and Sea Food

If It's Gifts for Children
EDESON'S
KIDDIE SHOP
4664 FRANKFORD AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA
Two Doors Above Circle Theatre
Let Mrs. Johnson Assist You

Marquetand's
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
The menu contains no end of good things at moderate prices.
Marquetand's for Better Candies including
Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores:
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA


An Ice Cream SANTA CLAUS for the CHRISTMAS SEASON
DeLuxe Vanilla and Chocolate and fresh Strawberry Ice
SERVES 10
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia
Allentown, Newark, Elkton, South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

Pilgrim Laundry
A certified laundry—offers various laundry services to meet the family budget.
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING of the best quality at reasonable prices. Also RUG CLEANING, both oriental and domestic.
MATTRESS and PILLOW RENOVATING, sterilizing hair and feathers, recovering, new ticking.
RECONDITIONING of INNER SPRING MATTRESSES AND BOX SPRINGS.
A good mattress reconditioned is as good as new and by far more satisfactory than a new inexpensive mattress.
Our special representative will advise you without obligation on advisability of reconditioning your mattress and estimate.
Phone: ROXborough 2091
PILGRIM LAUNDRY COMPANY (certified)
Philadelphia, Pa.

London Naval Conversations End

(Continued from Page 1)

exploration, merely saying: "The Governments concerned will keep in close touch with each other."

This statement led to a belief in certain quarters that there may be little diplomatic activity for some time on the naval question.

As the time drew near for the closing session, the Japanese delegate made a last minute effort to reach an agreement on a date for resumption of the parleys. He visited Mr. Norman Davis of the United States delegation in an attempt to win his concurrence, but Mr. Davis declined to modify the American stand.

Text of Communiqué

The text of the communiqué issued at the close of the naval armament conversations follows:

"The naval conversations which started last June and after recess have been proceeding since Oct. 23 are agreed by the representatives of all three governments to have served a useful purpose.

"These conversations, initiated under the London Naval Treaty of 1930, became broadened in the light of proposals and suggestions subsequently made. Every aspect of the naval problem has been discussed between the parties frankly, fully and amicably.

"It was never the purpose of these preliminary conversations to reach any hard-and-fast conclusions—the sole purpose was to prepare the ground for future negotiation and agreement.

"The French and Italian Governments, who are also signatories of the present naval treaties, and were associated with the discussions in the summer, have been informed of all developments.

"Although the three governments represented in these conversations are in favor of the continuation of naval limitation with such reduction as can be agreed upon by the powers concerned, the principles and methods for achieving this in the future remain to be determined.

"Now that respective views have been made known and fully discussed, the conversations have reached a stage when it is felt there should be an adjournment in order that the delegates may resume personal contact with their governments and the resulting situation can be fully analyzed and further considered.

"It has thereupon been agreed to adjourn the conversations at this point.

"The governments concerned in the London conversations will keep in close touch with each other and the other governments which are parties to the London and Washington naval treaties.

"The adjournment will also give His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom an opportunity for further consultation with the governments of the dominions.

"It is hoped in view of the preparatory work accomplished during the conversations which have taken place the situation will so develop as to justify a subsequent meeting as soon as the opportune moment arrives. In that event the Government of the United Kingdom, which initiated the present conversations, will take proper steps."

Give him a camera.
Agency for All Products of
BELL & HOWELL CO.
EASTMAN KODAK CO.
AGFA-ANSCO CORPORATION
CARL ZEISS
BAUSCH and LOMB OPTICAL CO.
LEICA CAMERAS
STREET LINDER & PROPERT
N. E. Cor. 20th and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Ask for Mr. R. Kennedy

WAWA DAIRY FARMS
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW MILK
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Farms and Bottling Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Main Office
ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Telephone Radcliff 7020

—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—
at GITTLER'S
1331 Chestnut Street
second floor rear
You Can Obtain the Finest
Permanent Wave at $5
Large Soft Waves, Ringlet Ends
For White Hair We Recommend
The Zotos
Permanent Wave, $10
Without Machine or Electricity
Hair Dyeing—Cutting—Facials
Phone Spruce 6344

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked.
At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

TO MONITOR READERS
We are making a special offer of 10% discount from our regular price.
JUST PHONE
Stevenson 5400
Adelphia Cleaners & Dyers
1628 N. 21ST STREET
We call and deliver anywhere in Philadelphia and Suburbs.

Is Your INCOME Guaranteed for Life?
An Annuity Will Do It
SAFETY is ALWAYS the first consideration.
Nothing else is so important.
Free Booklet on Request
Personal interviews involve no obligation. A friendly exchange of ideas is always helpful.
H. S. RODEARMEL
New York Life Insurance Co.
1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Suite 2107 Kingsley 0600

Craig Jeddo Highland
Koppers Coke
Coal
and Vacuum Fuel Oil
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montan.. Street, Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Stocking Toys
$1.00
Some of them big enough to go under the tree . . . dolls, books, games, puzzles, stuffed animals.
TOY SHOP—4th Floor

Insurance Company of North America
Founded 1792
PHILADELPHIA
PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE
Surplus to Policyholders
Over $45,000,000
Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy.

Takes Initiative

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Bennett Champ Clark

New Arms Exposé In Roumania Held Partisan Scheme

Parliamentary Investigation Discloses Instances of Alleged Bribery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — A strained political situation has arisen here as a result of a parliamentary report on a contract made by the Roumanian Government during the administration of Juliu Maniu, with the well-known Czech arms manufacturing plant, Skoda.

This contract was never filled, because succeeding governments considered it onerous for the Roumanian state, and in consequence of disclosures of alleged bribing and artificial price-fixing, the chief agent of the company in Roumania was arrested and condemned, after which a parliamentary investigation was started.

The case has occupied the attention of the public and the politicians for months, and scores of witnesses and suspected persons were questioned. At last, a long report has been issued, which not only specifically involves a former War Minister and a former Finance Minister in Mr. Maniu's cabinet, as well as one of Mr. Maniu's nephews, but also recommends that these men be indicted and brought before the court on the charge of using their positions for personal pecuniary advantages.

Since the majority of the members of the Parliamentary Committee were Liberals and the accused are all of the National-Peasant Party, the report is looked upon by many circles as a partisan maneuver designed to compromise Mr. Maniu. The Government party through this report accuses the closest friends and even a relative of Roumania's most famous statesman of corrupt practices.

In consequence of this Mr. Maniu and many of his adherents have launched a vigorous campaign against the Liberals. Many efforts have heretofore been made to conclude a truce and effect a method of co-operation between the National Peasants and the Liberals so as to establish a stronger front against the advocates of a dictatorship. But this report, it is said, has now made all such co-operation impossible. Many of Mr. Maniu's friends consider the report by no means unacceptable to King Carol who, they think, would not be displeased to find his most uncompromising opponent compromised before public opinion.

Hitherto Mr. Maniu has been the most outstanding champion of democracy in Roumania. The boundless faith which the nation has had in his honesty and uprightness has made him the greatest popular force in the country.

This charge against his friends is causing much political confusion and has added a good deal of uncertainty to the situation.

Smugglers Give Up To Canada 'Mounties'

MONTREAL, Dec. 19 (AP)—Out of a total of 61 persons requested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to surrender voluntarily on charges of being parties to a $5,000,000 liquor-smuggling conspiracy, 23 had last night accepted the invitation and been received at the court of Chief Judge Gustave Perrault.

Of the 23, seven are Montrealers, including the four Bronfman brothers, the others being "excursionists" from Nova Scotia, the only woman accused being among their number. Five of the latter group were arraigned today. The others named in the warrant have until Saturday to surrender, authorities announced.

Fabricated Steel Bookings

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Reports from 55 per cent of the industry indicate that bookings of fabricated structural steel in November were 30 per cent larger than for October and 10 per cent larger than the average for the third quarter, according to the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Because
We are fur coat makers, you can depend on us for quality furs whether in a fur coat or as a trim on a cloth coat.
Feller's
D AND MARKET STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA.

Joseph Freedman
READY TAILORED CLOTHES for GENTLEMEN
PENN-HARRIS HOTEL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA.

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

Cultural Exchange Promotes Diplomatic Amity in Europe

Little Entente, Balkan Entente, Hungary, Italy and France Especially Active in Mutual Sharing of Art, Music and Literature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—An exchange of culture, formally promoted by pacts, is becoming a popular means for fostering and displaying regional diplomatic agreements in Europe.

The Little Entente has laid much stress on cultural activity; the new Balkan Entente is trying it and now Hungary has made it a handle for demonstrating its friendship with Poland, Austria and Italy.

When Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg of Austria visited Premier Benito Mussolini recently, one of his achievements was to lay plans for an Austrian Academy of Art and Science in Rome. At present, Austria maintains a "Historical Institute" there and it is intended to develop this into an academy such as other countries maintain in Rome.

Italy also, it is announced, will open an Italo-American Cultural Institute in Vienna, which is to be an international center of Roman Catholic art, literature and thought.

Hungary is making similar arrangements for an exchange of art, literary productions, music, students and professors with certain countries. The Hungarian students' home in Rome is to be enlarged and a similar institution opened in Warsaw. There has long been one in Vienna.

Italy has for years been giving free courses in the Italian language in Hungary, has encouraged the translation of Italian works into the Hungarian language and holds popular lecture courses in various Hungarian cities on Italian culture.

Similar cultural relations exist between Bulgaria and Italy as well as between Roumania and Italy.

France, in turn, through its powerful semi-official organization, the "Alliance Française," has long carried on a vigorous cultural propaganda in many states.

The recent conclusion of cultural pacts is new in form but differs little from an international cultural activity of long standing. On the whole, in spite of a certain amount of political propaganda behind it, this internationalism is found to aid in the spread of culture.

CUSTOM MADE FURS
THAT FIT BETTER
Prices No Higher Than Ready-to-Wear Furs
ABRAVANEL FUR SHOP
204 Fifth Ave., 3rd Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colle's ON FIFTH AVE For Over 12 Years
PERMANENTS
LOOK YOUR BEST for the Holidays

Until you've had a Colle Permanent, you'll never realize the fullest loveliness of your hair..... $5 UP
204 FIFTH AVENUE

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

hilda
Schenley Apartments—4006 5th Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.
For Distinctive GIFTS
Lingerie Bags
Tea Gowns Hose
Robes Trousseau
A HILDA Gift is a sign of good taste.

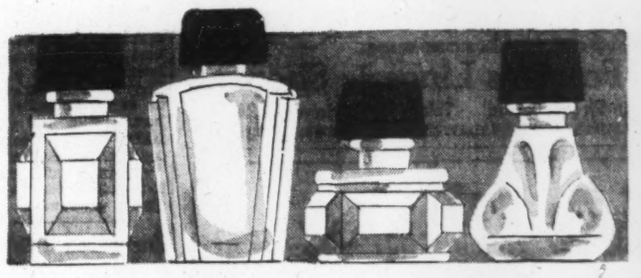
For the Holidays
Our attractive CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS displayed so as to afford easy selection. Individual names added if desired from your card plate or type.
Other Holiday items—Fountain pen and pencil sets, desk calendars and diaries. Men's leather goods, school sets, gift stationery, etc.
Geo. H. Alexander & Co.
Stationers, Printers-Engravers
433 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Get It at GRAFF'S"
Sturdy Bicycles $28.95
Vig-Ro Rowing Machines $4.95
Sport Jackets ..... $3.25 and up
ALL SIZES
Radios ..... $20.00 and up
Electric Hair Dryers $5.95
A complete line of useful Holiday Gifts for Everyone.
GRAFF BROTHERS, Inc.
5912 Penn Avenue, East Liberty
Hiland 3050, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
More than 100,000 gifts from which to choose. Roberts' name on the box adds prestige and the gift inside brings joy.
John M. Roberts & Son Co.
WOOD AND DIAMOND STREETS
PITTSBURGH

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
FLOWERS . . . Fresh From Greenhouses
PLANTS—CUT FLOWERS
WREATHS—NOVELTIES
DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.
R. D. No. 7 Bellevue, Pa.
GREENHOUSES: East Bellevue Road Phone Wellington 1014
DOWNTOWN DISPLAY 188 Allegheny Market Fairfax 8020

ESTABLISHED 1877
Will & Price
"A Man's Store That Understands What a Man Will Appreciate"
Special Courtesy Extended to Women Shopping for Men's Things.
NECKWEAR Beautiful hand-made ties of the choicest silks, in a range of exclusive patterns.
Silk Ties $1.00 to $5.00 Knitted Silks, $2.00 and $3.00
MUFFLERS Wool, $3.00 to $6.00 Silk, $3.00 to $9.00
Dress Reefers, $4.00 to $14.00
539 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.


Fine Perfumes
SPECIAL BY THE DRAM
Every woman loves the luxury of expensive French perfumes. If the large bottles are out of reach, gratify her desire with several drams of her favorite fragrances at these special prices. And, of course, you''ll want several for your own use. And note what beautiful bottles we pour the perfume in!

ED GERADE		VIGNY'S		CARON'S	
A'Peal	25c	Heure Intime	$1.25	Black Narcisse	75c
Teeze	25c	Golliwogg	85c	En Avion	$1.75
LA DUBRI'S		CORDAY'S		Bellodgia	$1.25
Orchid	25c	Voyage a Paris,	$1.00	Nuit de Noel	$2.00
Gardenia	25c	Toujours Moi	$1.00	DE RAYMOND'S	
Garden of India	25c	Ardente Nuite	$2.00	Tomorrow	$1.25
Jasmine	25c	D'ORSAY'S		Pinx	1.25
JEANNE LANVIN'S		Duo	50c	Magnolia	$1.00
My Sin	$1.25	Comtesse	35c	Mimzy	85c
Scandal	$1.50	WEIL'S		Honeysuckle	75c
LUCIEN LE LONG'S		Zibeline	$1.00	PATOU'S	
Whisper	$1.25	Bamboo	$2.00	Sweet	1.75
Mon Image	$1.75	CHARBERT'S		Bitter Sweet	$1.75
Perfume B	$1.00	Of Thee I Sing	85c	LENTHERIC'S	
COTY'S		CIRO'S		No. 12	$1.25
L'Aimant	50c	Bouquet Antique	85c	HOUBIGANT'S	
L'Origan	50c	Surrender	$1.75	Quelques Fleurs	45c
Chypre	50c	Gardenia	70c	Ideal	45c
Paris	50c	GUERLAIN'S		Au Matin	45c
Emeraude	50c	Shalimar	$1.50	ROGER & GALLET'S	
A Suma	$1.25	Vol de Nuit	$1.25	Feu Follet	35c
Fernery at Twilight	$1.00	L'Heure Bleu	85c	GABILLA'S	
				Mae West	35c
				BOURJOIS	
				Evening in Paris,	50c

PERFUMES, FIRST FLOOR
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Passing of Scaramouche

AT ONE of its recent meetings, the Académie Française banished the term "Scaramouche," admitted into the French language in 1798, from the dictionary which it is so laboriously compiling. And the disappearance of the condemned word, which conjured up a fanciful, humorous image, caused me a little pang of regret. A world so beset by serious problems, stern duties and austere obligations can ill afford to lose one of its symbols of frank gayety, of quaint buffoonery. But, no doubt, Scaramouche will survive this new trial; for, although he had passed out of the sight of men since 1696, yet his memory has lingered among us as the very impersonation of fun, caprice and fancy.

Scaramouche was originally one of the types of the Italian comedy, a sort of *bravaccio*, both boastful and poltroon, but withal a merry fellow who was always getting into impossible scrapes. He was one of the inimitable trio of rogues, the two other members of which were Pierrot and Harlequin. He was dressed all in black, even his features being hid under a dark mask. His traditional black vestments inspired Molière with a celebrated verse which is, doubtless, greatly responsible for the renown Scaramouche has not ceased to enjoy: *"Le ciel s'est habillé ce soir de Scaramouche."* (The sky has dressed itself this eve in Scaramouche.)

This classic personage of Scaramouche was first introduced into France by Tiberio Fiorelli, and Molière was one of the most enthusiastic admirers of the brilliant Italian actor and of the type he had created.

* * *

FIORELLI, WHO WAS BORN in Naples in 1608, came to France in 1640 with a troupe of comedians, called from Italy especially to amuse the Dauphin of France, the future Louis XIV, then a babe of two and a half years old.

The taciturn King Louis XIII himself introduced Scaramouche into the presence of his son and heir. The actor let his dark cloak slide to the ground and appeared before the assembled court, clad in his clinging black costume. His dog, tucked under one arm, began to growl; his parrot, perched on his shoulder, began to screech. He himself strummed jauntily on his guitar—for one of his nicknames was "the man with the guitar"—and began singing an Italian ditty in which both dog and parrot, who were well-trained, joined in the chorus.

This unexpected concert and the sight of the burlesque trio produced such an irresistibly comic effect that Louis XIII, who seldom, if ever, smiled and still more rarely laughed, burst into a peal of laughter! But the Dauphin, who was only a baby, after all, forgot etiquette so far as to begin howling with fright. And as the future *Roi-Soleil* emitted ear-piercing shrieks, the King laughed the louder until the Queen, motherlike, intervened. Scaramouche, the cause of this unseemly uproar, assured Her Majesty that, if she could allow him to hold the little Prince in his arms, for a few minutes, he could calm him immediately. The Queen graciously consented, and the royal child was handed to the actor, who began to make such astounding and funny grimaces that the baby was soon gurgling with delight.

* * *

FROM THAT MOMENT, Scaramouche was *persona grata* at the French court, where he was ordered to appear daily, in order to play his inimitable tricks before the child who was to become the most solemn and boring of monarchs.

However, Scaramouche-Fiorelli did not owe his celebrity only to the fact that he succeeded in diverting the Dauphin. Tradition has dubbed him the "Master of Molière," which fact is confirmed by the inscription on his epitaph, which declares that "He was the master of Molière, whilst Nature was his own teacher."

Fiorelli is considered by many to have been the inventor of the personage of Scaramouche; in any case, he greatly perfected the type and enjoyed an immense popularity. His *gambades*, tricks and sallies were all accepted with high good humor by the Parisian public, who tolerated from him a freedom of speech and action which surprised the King himself! The monarch expressed his astonishment to the Great Condé, saying: "I should like to know why people who are so scandalized by Molière's comedy *(Tartuffe)* do not protest against that of Scaramouche?"

"Sire," answered Condé wisely, "Scaramouche speaks to them of things which do not touch them directly, whereas Molière shows them up to themselves, and that they cannot endure."

M. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries; 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
United States 14 pages 2c; 16 to 22 pages, 3c; 24 to 30 pages, 4c; 32 pages 5c.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 825 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Chicago	333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami	1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fid. Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Berlin	Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence	Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of:
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

To America With the Russian Ballet

MANY London friends had come down to see us off, the excitement and confusion were amazing. Some of the girls were terrified at the prospect, convinced that the ship would sink, while one had mislaid her mother, and no one seemed to know whether she would join the ship in England, in France or at all. Young Grigorieff, a chip of the old block, must have had an especially difficult task in tracing them all, since in the majority of cases stage names differed from those on the passports, coming as a revelation even to their owners. Who is Khacidovitch? Why Tamara Toumanova! Elien Wittrup? Kirsova, of course.

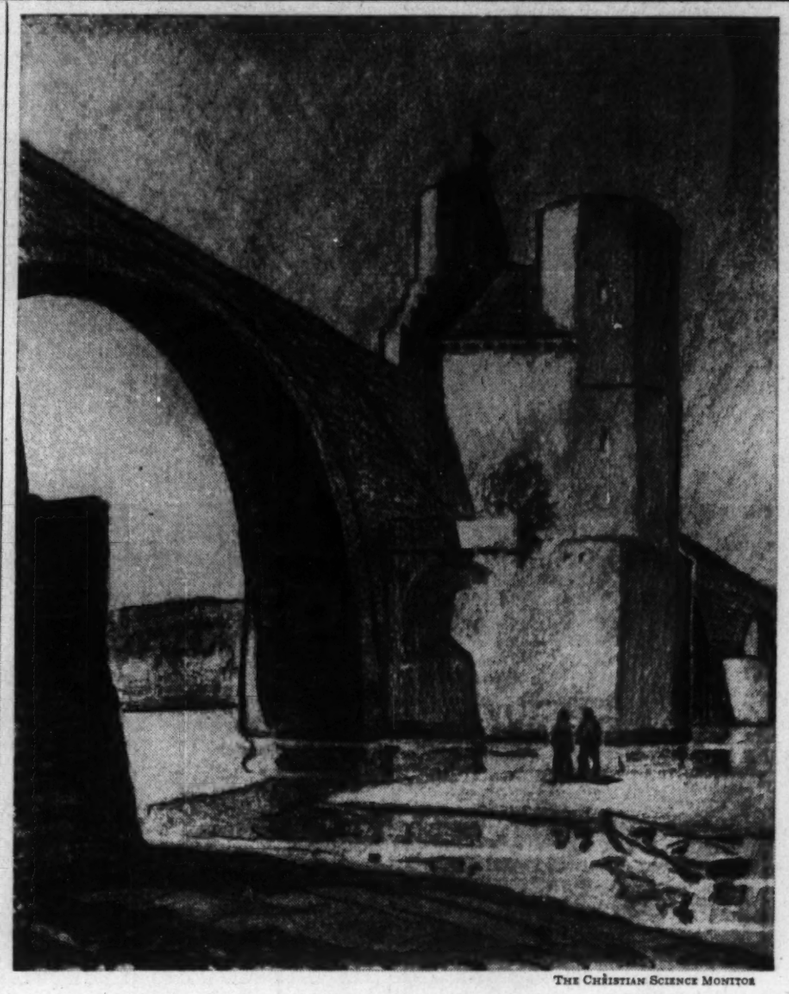
No one was lost. We got on board at midnight and were ushered into the dining-room. Immediately it was obvious that everything was ballet, and the ship belonged to us. One unfortunate gentleman, a total stranger with a Russian name, was almost forcibly detained in our party, until final orders were given by Grigorieff, amazed why he could not go quietly to bed. The missing mother had been sighted from the tender, and was greeted with loud and startling cries of "Mama" by the entire company. . . .

Soon a routine was established; Massine worked daily in his cabin, Dorati memorized musical scores, and played Hungarian melodies for us by the hour, Toumanova and Baronova found fresh rivalry at deck tennis, de Basil sent cablegrams, Algeranoff and Tresahar told of their travels in out-of-the-way places with Pavlova, and Grigorieff marched the deck, for once not captain. . . .

Just when we had settled down into a comfortable routine, made doubly so by the French ship's company, whose honoured guests we had felt from the very start, the journey ended. Journalists besieged the ship, and the great adventure had begun. . . .

At last we got off the ship. It is pouring and the famous skyline has come out blurred but still impressive. Americana is my sole hobby, and it gives me a tremendous thrill. At the customs, we get a really bad reception from a crowd of ill-mannered, quarrelsome petty officials, who must give many a traveller a totally false impression of the warmth of American hospitality. There is immediate trouble about the ballet shoes found in every trunk. "Six pairs, you'll have to pay on those." Everyone shouts at once. I translate for a little group. "These shoes are already darned and ready for use. They are purely personal property and without them the dancers could not perform. At the most they will last ten days, and then they will all buy American shoes." "I don't know anything about that. You come along with me, and pay up quick." I do not attempt to translate further, no one could possibly hear me. The bewildered official is now surrounded by four furious and voluble mothers (they have their uses now), all speak in Russian together, their anxious daughters chirping in from time to time. "Say, they're plum crazy, that's what they are. I'll leave them to cool down a bit." Just as he is walking away, a more important official turns up. "Let 'em all through," with relief he scribbles on the baggage. First great and complete victory for the mothers, how complete I only learned later. The English girls, with an unquestioning belief in law and order, had paid the sum demanded after a little polite argument. Their money was promptly and apologetically refunded. With such tactics free trade would soon be an established fact.

We have been given lists of hotels and go off in groups. The seventeen-year-old Riabouchinska, who has been here before with Balieff, constitutes herself our guide. We greatly admire her knowledge, as she points out, "This is Broadway, that's the Roxy, there's a cafeteria," and excitedly, "there's Woolworth's," which makes us feel at home. We feel completely safe in her hands.—From "Balletomania," by ARNOLD L. HASKELL. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ON THE BRIDGE AT AVIGNON": *From a Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

THROUGH long centuries has persisted a certain little French dance air, *"Sur le Pont d'Avignon,"* which may be translated On the Bridge at Avignon. It is a captivating little tune, and its words and melody transport the listener thousands of miles to the banks of the Rhône and Provence.

The bridge in the song was not the suspension bridge that now spans the Rhône, but a delicate structure of nineteen arches which was begun in the year 1177. Only a fragment, but a beautiful fragment, of this bridge remains. It is supposed to have been built as a result of the inspiration of Bénézet, a shepherd lad of twelve.

As it stands today, the Bénézet Bridge is one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. As it stood originally, the bridge must have been long and clumsy. Man and the Rhône, paradoxically, have made it more beautiful. The swiftly flowing river rises periodically, and at such times its power is tremendous. Even when the bridge was new, reparations were often necessary. In 1226 Avignon, fighting on the side of its liege lord, Raymond VI of Toulouse, was besieged and taken by Louis VIII. The bridge was so weakened in the encounter that subsequent risings of the river destroyed all but four arches.

So delicate is this remaining fragment, especially at the keystones of the arches, that one wonders how the last bit continues to defy the Rhône. But there it stands, attached to the Avignon side, leading nowhere, except into the past. A medieval tower marks the sight on the other bank, where the bridge ended; and beyond that is the medieval village of Villeneuvelès-Avignon, with its circle of tilled fields. On market days hundreds of years ago, the ancestors of the same villagers that work the fields today gathered on the Bénézet Bridge to wait, with their vegetables and wares, entrance into the walled city of Avignon. There, above the silent, swiftly flowing Rhône, these merry peasants with a song in their hearts danced the early morning away until the opening of the town gates and the beginning of the busy market day. Just so it goes in the old song:

Sur le pont d'Avignon
On y danse, on y danse.
Sur le pont d'Avignon
On y danse tout en rond.
Les beaux messieurs font comme ça!
Et puis encore comme ça!

Ben Love-a-Duck's Friend

EVERY Friday the old gardener comes to work in my garden. He wears a billycock hat, the traditional waistcoat with red flannel lining, and thick hobnailed boots.

On autumn days he is a busy man. There are the roses on the pergola to trim, the privet hedge must be clipped, great clumps of Michaelmas daisies that have outrun their welcome must be dug up; there are leaves to be swept from the lawn and bonfires to be lighted. Ben Love-a-Duck watches from the window, and soon tells me to let him out.

"That," he says as plainly as a cocker spaniel can, "that is my friend. We understand each other. For this morning I ask no better company." And out he rushes to meet his friend.

Theirs is a silent friendship. Wherever the old gardener digs Ben is near by, and perhaps is digging too. For he is confident that what the old gardener does is to bury his bones, or else to dig them up. And Ben keeps a sharp lookout, for it would never do to miss a bone.

When the smoke rises from smoldering leaves and hangs veil-like among bare branches, Ben keeps a respectful distance. For once he gamboled over burning leaves, but never again! He learned a lesson that time.

The pale sunlight gilds the lawn; against a deep blue sky it burns the fretted gold of the beeches and the sombre grayish browns of may trees are lighted with yellow berries. Slowly round the garden the big wheelbarrow is trundled by the old gardener, plodding along with bent shoulders. And slowly after him goes Ben Love-a-Duck, his long silky ears hung with red and yellow leaves, his look one of serious intent. From afar Duke the Dalmatian looks on in respectful silence, for Duke is not a gardening dog. And, when a light wind sends down some more dry leaves, Ben takes no notice of their aerial flight. Gardening is a solemn affair, as he and his old friend know. There is one place that they never disturb, and that is where Freddie the tortoise sleeps the winter through under a wooden box. That box is to show where Freddie is buried. When he comes out again, there will be daisies on the lawn, and the may trees will be snowy mounds of bloom; and the gardener, with the billycock hat pushed well back on his head, will be busy planting out tiny green things that Ben Love-a-Duck must not touch.

Suddenly the old man makes a lunge at Ben with his broom. It is a signal for a game. Ben backs, and sidles, and rushes forward growling and shaking his ears.

"Ha! Ha!" he barks. "That's a good one, that is. Think you've got me? Not yet, my friend!" And he tears round the garden, scattering heaps of leaves, making the birds twitter in the bushes, leaping up at the gardener and then dashing away again.

"You're too quick for me, Ben, old boy," laughs the gardener, wheeling the heavy barrow to the shed. Then off he goes, shouldering his spade. He has dug up no bones this time; but next Friday he will be here again, and Ben Love-a-Duck, watching him carefully, will follow him wherever he goes. And nobody must disturb them in this business of looking for bones. For they love and trust each other, and theirs is a friendship of many days.

M. A. B.

Winter Nightfall

Now silence falls like song upon the heart,
And where the risen moon has bent her bow,
And arrowed stars, their anchored lights impart
To fields a quietude, that lies like snow.

Now stillness moves like wind across the grass,
And where old trees are sunken in a sea
Of shivering light, I feel young Beauty pass
With unheard steps; she walks invisibly.

Now peace flows like a melody unheard,
Where starry rapture is her counterpart,
And wonder broods in shadow, like a bird—
And song, like silence, falls upon the heart.

HERBERT BLUEN.

EL CONOCIMIENTO DEL AMOR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SE CUENTA de una muchachita que estaba llevando un niño muy pesado. Una persona que pasaba le preguntó, si la carga no era demasiado pesada para ella. La muchachita, se relata, la miró con gran asombro y dijo: "¡Oh no, si es mi hermano!" ¡Qué profundidad de amor se manifiesta en esta contestación tan sencilla!

La comprensión, aunque no sea más que en parte, de la significación espiritual del amor y del servicio abnegado a otros, nos revela una fuente inagotable de felicidad. Es la tendencia de lo que llamamos la mente humana creer que el colmo de la felicidad se logra por ser amado, pero un entendimiento más verdadero de la significación del amor prueba que la felicidad suprema se encuentra reflejando el amor—dando. San Juan en su epístola primera indica un concepto claro del amor cristiano, cuando escribe: "Dios es amor; y el que habita en el amor, habita en Dios y Dios habita en él."

Cuando uno desea sinceramente comprender y expresar el amor, es necesario que vigile su pensamiento hasta en los pormenores de su vida. Por ejemplo, uno tal vez se encuentre diciendo ligeramente: "Detesto hacer esto o aquello", o: "Detesto el frío o el calor", o: "Detesto este lugar o aquel". Cuando el ideal de nuestra morada en el Amor se presente en la conciencia humana, muchas modalidades erróneas y displicentes se descubren en el pensamiento y en su expresión. Quizás sea necesario que deje de detestar el lugar donde esté o el trabajo que esté haciendo, y que demuestre que está morando en el Amor.

Otra manera de averiguar si uno está morando siempre en el Amor se presenta, si está trabajando con personas que parecen ser desagradables, y que le ponen en la tentación de caer en el mismo estado de ánimo. Pero el que hace su morada en el Amor no dejará su lugar de refugio y de protección simplemente porque otros obran en oposición a la ley del Amor. Describiendo la naturaleza inmutable e invariable del Amor divino, Cristo Jesús dijo: "El hace que su sol se levante sobre malos y buenos, y hace llover sobre justos e injustos."

El amor tan maravilloso expresado por Cristo Jesús se comprenderá cada vez mejor a medida que sus enseñanzas se practiquen. La revelación del Amor que él vivió y enseñó está al alcance de todos para comprenderla y utilizarla. La comprensión de que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios ahora mismo, capacita a cada uno de nosotros para interpretar y vivir la ley del Amor, y ningunas creencias erróneas de que uno tenga una naturaleza displicente puede impedir esta debida obediencia. Hablando del "progreso espiritual de un hombre" y demostrando como tiene que aprender a "descansar en el entendimiento del Amor divino", Mary Baker Eddy escribe en páginas 124 y 125 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Entonces adelantará hacia la lección que es tan larga como nuestra vida, el conocimiento eterno del Amor; y aprenderá para siempre las significaciones infinitas de estas cortas frases: 'Dios es amor'; y Todo lo real es divino, porque Dios es el Todo-en-todo."

Nuestra necesidad de más amor llega a ser evidente muchas veces durante los trabajos y juegos del día. Un esfuerzo paciente y persistente de habitar en el Amor hace más para lubricar las ruedas de la vida diaria que cualquier otra cosa. Mary Baker Eddy define en la página 592 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) el "aceite" como "consagración; caridad; mansedumbre; oración; inspiración celestial." Estas cualidades espirituales son la manifestación natural de la conciencia que está habitando en el Amor, y contrarrestan la fricción de la vida diaria. La tolerancia y el tacto también pertenecen al conocimiento del Amor. La tolerancia se hace cargo tanto de nuestras propias limitaciones como de las de otros y evita que nos perturbemos a causa de ciertas diferencias de opinión que se puedan presentar. La tolerancia no pasa por alto el pecado, pero siente indulgencia por el pecador a todos tiempos. El conocimiento del Amor excluye dictadura, dominación y porfía e incluye tacto, aquella delicadeza que evita cuidadosamente tocar los puntos débiles en los demás por miedo de que les pueda herir.

El Salmista cantó: "Ciertamente la bondad y la misericordia me seguirán todos los días de mi vida, y en la casa de Jehová moraré para siempre." El entendimiento de que Dios expresa la bondad y la misericordia se desarrolla cada vez más en la experiencia de los que reflejan bondad y misericordia, y también de aquellos con los cuales ellos llegan a tener contacto. El amor de Dios viene a ser más efectivo para nosotros a medida que lo reflejemos abundantemente y sin parcialidad. En esta conexión Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 39 de su obra NO Y SI (NO AND YES): "La oración verdadera no es pedir a Dios amor; es aprender a amar, y a incluir a todo el género humano en un solo afecto." Este conocimiento del Amor contiene tanta dulzura y tanta luz, que al aprender sus lecciones nuestro corazón se llena de alegría y felicidad y sus resultados se ven en vidas tranquilas, llenas de satisfacción, en ambientes más armoniosos y en el gozo que "ninguno os quitará".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Christmas Eve In a Lumber Camp

CHRISTMAS EVE in a forest of giant red cedars in northwestern Washington. The deep green gloom, ever noticeable where big trees grow so close together that their branches intertwine, gives way to one last brilliant flash of glory. The sun is going down and for a short time every feathery fern, the damp green moss, the lace-like bracken, and the tree-tops are touched with scintillating, metallic splendour, as if a great light was turned on for a final peep at a scene that is without a rival for somber, shadowy, verdant beauty.

Twilight comes almost immediately after the sinking of the sun. Work in the woods ceases abruptly. A stillness engulfs the whole shingle camp. The busy mill; the long rectangular cook-house; the square little store made of smooth, new lumber; and the miniature sawmill deeper in the forest, all seem to pause from the activity of a busy day. The donkey engine and the big circular saw stop suddenly at the blowing of a whistle and crouch motionless in the violet shadows like some queer animals that have been racing in the woods all day and have just found time to rest in the welcome, quiet gloom.

Lights twinkle in the cook-house windows. There is the print of a star in the sky. A night bird calls from the tree-tops and little furry animals, feeding from the scrap pail on the back step, push each other and squeak in eagerness over the best morsels. Big Emil, with much discordant whistling, is stabling the fine team of Clydesdale horses that have pulled the sledge laden with shingle bolts (sawed tree-trunks) over the greasy skid roads. The intelligent creatures seem to know that sundown is quitting time.

And now the cooks summon the men to eat by beating on a broken saw nailed up by the door. The table is laden with big dishes of steaming-hot food, plainly cooked and liberally served. A deep basin of red apples appears on the table tonight, and Anne has tucked a spray of toyon berries in her hair. The red berries and lacquered leaves are a fair substitute for holly and although freshly picked and still wet with dew, they have an artificial look as if recently made in the shops.

Later the long plank table and the crude benches will be pushed back against the wall. Max will bring up his violin from the bunk house and Ole will tenderly unwrap his accordion and there will be high sweet music. Emil will call off the numbers for the square dances but the Folk Dances of Norway and Finland will require only the tunes of the homeland to set feet a-tapping and sturdy bodies a-whirling to the rhythmic measures.

Outside the coldness increases—there is no snow, but the moon and a myriad of brilliant stars shed a blue radiance over the placid forest and the little cluster of buildings. The glittering light gives a new aspect to trees and logged-off spaces as if a heavy frost were in the offing and would soon spread a white sparkling coverlet over everything.

Inside all is laughter and merriment; outside there is a broad quietness and peace. The forest seems to grow more silent. The great trees, unstirred by winds, stand rigid and expectant. —From "Sketches of the West," by J. M. DANFORD.

The Lore of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STORY is told of a little girl who was carrying a heavy child. A sympathetic passerby asked if the burden was not too heavy for her. The little girl, it is related, looked up in astonishment, and said, "Oh no, he is my brother." What depth of love was revealed in the simple answer!

The understanding, even in a slight degree, of the spiritual meaning of love and service reveals a never ending source of happiness. It is a tendency of the so-called human mind to believe that the height of happiness is reached through being loved, but a truer understanding of the meaning of love proves that the highest happiness is found in reflecting Love—in giving. John, in his first epistle, indicates a clear concept of Christlike love when he writes, "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him."

When one is sincerely desirous of understanding and expressing love, it is helpful to watch one's thinking even in small matters. For instance, one may find oneself saying carelessly, I hate to do this, or that, or, I hate cold weather, or hot, or, I hate this or that place. When the ideal of dwelling in Love is presented to human consciousness, many false, unloving ways are uncovered in thought and expression. Perhaps one may need to stop hating the place he is in, or the work he is doing, and prove that he is dwelling in Love.

Another test as to whether one is dwelling in Love at all times, is when one is working with those who appear to be disagreeable, and who tempt one to fall into the same state of thought. But he who is making Love his dwelling place will not leave its shelter and protection merely because others are acting contrary to the law of Love. In describing the unchanging, unvarying nature of divine Love, Christ Jesus said, "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

The wondrous love expressed by Christ Jesus is understood more and more as his teaching is practiced. The revelation of Love, which he lived and taught, is free to everyone to understand and utilize. The understanding that man is now the image and likeness of God, enables each one of us to interpret and live the law of Love, and no false beliefs that one has an unloving nature can hinder this rightful obedience. Speaking of "a man's spiritual progress" and showing that he must learn to "rest, in the understanding of divine Love" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 124, 125), Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Then shall he press on to Life's long lesson, the eternal lore of Love; and learn forever the infinite meanings of these short sentences: 'God is Love;' and, All that is real is divine, for God is All-in-all."

Our need for more love is made evident many times throughout the day's work and play. Patient and persistent striving to dwell in Love does more to oil the wheels of daily living than anything else. Mrs. Eddy defines "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 592). These spiritual qualities are the natural manifestation of the consciousness that is dwelling in Love, and they counteract the friction of daily life. Toleration and tact also belong to the lore of Love. Toleration makes allowances for our own and other's limitations, and protects us from becoming disturbed over differences of opinion. Toleration does not condone sin, but always makes allowances for the sinner. The lore of Love excludes dictation, domination, and self-will, and includes tact, the delicacy of touch that is careful not to probe the weak points in another with the intent to hurt.

The Psalmist sang, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." The understanding that God expresses goodness and mercy becomes more real in the experience of those who reflect goodness and mercy, and to those with whom they come in contact. The love of God becomes more and more real to us as we reflect it impartially, abundantly. In this connection Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 39), "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection." This lore of Love contains so much sweetness and light that the learning of its lessons fills one with joy and happiness, and its results are seen in quiet, contented lives, in happier environment, and in the joy that "no man taketh from you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Winter Woods

THESE winter woods are not so bare
But what some color still remains;
Earth is not sorry that can wear
Leaf-bronze, untarnished by the rains.

Far hills through leafless boughs assume
Purples of rich and royal dye;
December weaves upon her loom
An arras to enchant the eye.

Roads can be found and meadows crossed
And brooks not yet are locked and sealed;
No friendly landmark has been lost,
He needs no guide who fares afield.

Let raging blizzards bring the cold!
At least, this year the snow came late.
But while these winter woodlands hold
So much of beauty, I can wait!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

That Festive Little Christmas Eve Supper

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

With Candles at Every Window

The Christmas Eve Hostess Sets Her Table for Eight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tinkle of old sleigh bells hanging just inside the holly-wreathed door was the first music to greet us as our hostess welcomed us on Christmas Eve. The fragrance of evergreens permeated the living room lighted only by white candles and the fire roaring merrily on the open hearth. The little daughter of the household was playing Christmas carols as we entered, and we lingered by the piano to sing a few of the age-old songs before going into the dining room. There, bayberry candles cast their soft glow over the festive table edged with pine and mistletoe. But had there been no other indication of the season to inform us, the menu itself would have reminded us that Christmas was here:

Cream of Pimento Soup
Hot Cheese Wafers
Celery Curls Olives Radish Roses
Ham Wreath
with
Buttered Green Peas and Beet Balls
Holly Salad
Rye Bread Holiday Apple Cake
Currant Jelly
Santa Claus Mousse Christmas Cookies
Hot Chocolate

Cream of Pimento Soup

Heat together
2 cups milk
2 cups white soup stock. (Canned chicken broth may be used.)
Cream together
3 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons shortening. Add the heated liquid gradually to this, stirring constantly. Then add a
4-ounce bottle, or can of pimentos, finely chopped
1 teaspoon grated onion
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon cayenne. Cook until of desired thickness. Serves 8. To give the holiday effect, garnish with whipped cream, chopped parsley, and a dash of paprika.

Ham Wreath

Mix together
½ pound lean pork, ground
½ pound smoked ham, ground
½ pound veal, ground
½ pound beef, ground
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt. Add
1 egg (well beaten)
1 cup milk
2 cups soft bread crumbs. Mix thoroughly and pack into a greased ring mold. Bake an hour and 15 minutes in a moderate oven, 375 deg. Fah. Serves eight. Serve on large chop plate with hot buttered green peas and buttered beet balls in the center. Garnish with clusters of parsley.

Holly Salad

(Individual Servings)
Arrange
Sections of grapefruit in wreath effect on
Garland of watercress, endive or shredded lettuce. Place
Halves of Maraschino cherries at intervals between grapefruit sections. Serve with the following dressing:

Holiday French Dressing

Mix together
⅓ cup salad oil
⅓ cup lemon juice
⅓ cup Maraschino cherry juice
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon paprika
⅓ cup confectioners' sugar. Put into tightly covered bottle and shake well. Makes one cup of dressing.

Santa Claus Mousse

Place
1 cup crushed canned raspberries (with juice) in bottom of mechanical refrigerator tray and put into refrigerator. Whip
1 cup whipping cream until stiff. Fold in
¼ cup confectioners' sugar. Soak
½ teaspoon plain gelatin in
1 tablespoon cold water. Dissolve over hot water, cool, and beat into stiffly whipped cream. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla
¾ cup chopped almonds (browned). Put cream mixture on top of berries in freezing tray, being careful not to mix the two. Return to refrigerator and freeze 2 or 3 hours. Serve in green or clear crystal sherbet cups with the red fruit part on top. Serves 8. This may also be made in individual molds and packed in ice and salt. Time of freezing for this is 3 to 4 hours.

Holiday Apple Cake

Sift together
2 cups flour (sifted once before measuring)
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
4 teaspoons baking power. Cut in.
4 tablespoons shortening (with 2 knives or pastry blender). Add
1 egg (well beaten)
1 cup milk. Spread thin layer of dough on well-greased, 10-inch round cake pan. Let pan of dough stand while preparing apples. Pare
3 to 4 small apples, slice thin, and place in fancy designs on top of batter, pressing pieces slightly into batter. Sprinkle
4 tablespoons sugar thickly over apples. Sprinkle
Small green gumdrops (cut in two) and
Small red cinnamon candies over the top. (The candies will melt and give the red and green effect of holly leaves and berries on the cake.) Bake for 25 minutes in a hot oven, 450 deg. Fah.

White Christmas Cookies

Cream together
⅓ cup shortening
1½ cups sugar. Add
2 eggs, well beaten. Sift together
3½ cups flour (sifted once before measuring)
¾ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking power. Add alternately with
1 cup thick sour cream to creamed mixture. Add
1 teaspoon lemon extract. Roll to ¼ inch thickness, cut into fancy shapes, and bake on well-greased baking sheet in a moderately hot oven for 15 minutes. When cool, ice and trim.

Cooky Icing

Stir
6 tablespoons cream into
2 cups confectioners' sugar. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract
¼ teaspoon salt. Mix well. (Part of this icing may be colored red or green by adding a drop or two of vegetable coloring to it.)

Icing Suggestions

Stars—Sprinkle blue sugar over white icing on star-shaped cookies.

Holly Cookies—Spread white icing on round cookies. Place tiny pieces of green citron or angelica, cut like holly leaves, around clusters of holly berries cut from candied cherries. Arrange in wreath effect around the edge of cookies.

Poinsettia Cookies — Spread white icing on diamond or oval-shaped cookies. Decorate with pieces of green citron or angelica, cut in shape of stem and long leaves, and strips of candied cherries, cut like poinsettia blossoms.

Christmas Trees — Spread green icing on pine tree shaped cookies. Scatter tiny colored candies and silver dragées over the icing to give the appearance of Christmas trees covered with ornaments.

Santa Claus—Use cookies cut in Santa Claus shapes. Spread with red icing for the coat and cap, and white icing for the pack and boots.

Delicious Shelled Nuts
FRESH AND TASTY!
Acceptable
Christmas Presents
Pecan Pieces, 2¼ lb., $1.70; 5 lb., $3.50
Large Halves, 2¼ lb., 1.95; 5 lb., 4.00
Giant Halves, 2 lb., 2.00; 5 lb., 4.75
English Walnuts ..... 4 lb., 2.75
Shelled Almonds ..... 3 lb., 2.25
Delivery charges paid in U. S.
FRANK SPRINGER
P. O. Box 36, Sta. "A." San Antonio, Tex.

3 Amazing Flour Sifters
"Sift-Chine" "Junior"
75c—$1.00 50c
The sensational flour sifters which foremost food authorities so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates—"just squeeze the handle"—stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Endorsed by Good Housekeeping and other bureaus. Super-quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish. Can also be furnished with two encircling pastel bands of green, blue or yellow. Or, if preferred, can be embellished with delightful, colorful garden scene. No extra cost SINGLE screen SIFT-CHINE—6 cup size, 75c. DOUBLE screen SIFT-CHINE—6 cup size (one operation sifts flour twice), $1.00. JUNIOR sifter—SINGLE screen only—3 cup size, 50c. At dealers or postpaid Stamps accepted. • • • MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO. 2300 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.

Color Your White Curtains
Ecru or Cream
MADE IN U.S.A.
"PRO-DURA"
(PROTECTION) (DURABILITY)
30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS IN TABLETS
10c Per Tablet 10c Per Tablet
Dyes and Tints Silk, Wool and Cotton
Department and Drug Stores
If not carried by your dealer order direct from
O. P. RUBARDT & CO., MFR.
5116 Ravenswood Avenue Chicago, Ill.

Kickernick

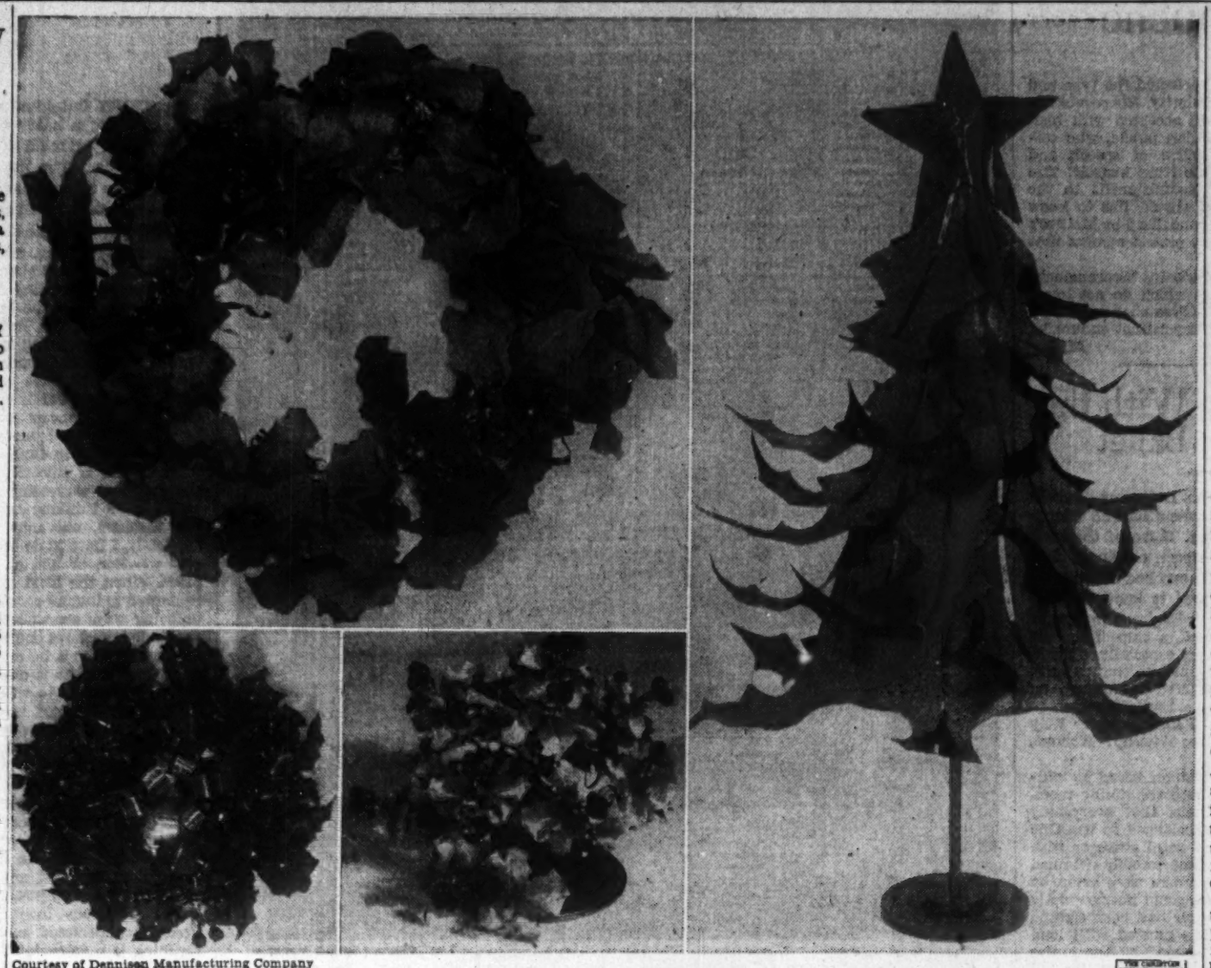
"Kick-tites"
. . . the first and original "Tite" panties, that are purposely created to give graceful, natural lines to the body.
● "Lastex" is cleverly inserted in the inside portion of the leg, giving —a flat, smooth hem—adjustment to different leg sizes—a snug, smooth fit.

Ask your dealer or write
Winget Kickernick Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Help Spread the True Meaning of Christmas!
Send for our unique assortment of hand-colored Christmas Cards containing greetings written by Minny M. H. Ayers (author of "What Manner of Love"). 12 lovely views and verses, boxed, $1.00, postpaid.
ROBERT F. STONE & CO.
112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, O.

WHITTEMORE'S
Bostonian
SHOE CREAM
A Neutral Shoe Cream for All Smooth Leathers

Easy to Apply
WHITTEMORE BROS. Cambridge, Mass.



Courtesy of Dennison Manufacturing Company

Christmas Ornaments Made of Tin Cans. The One at Lower Left Is a Candlestick. Next to It Is a Small Silver Holly Tree. Directions for All Four Are Included in an Article on This Page.

Tin Cans as Ornaments

In the Guise of Christmas Trees and Holly Wreaths

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN A certain Province of Spain, Murcia, tin is considered a precious metal, and jewelry is wrought from it and sometimes inlaid with gems. The real beauty of its lustrous white surface is decidedly neglected in most parts of the world at most times of the year; but it has been remembered this Christmas as a material for craft work. Because its frosty gleam gives the feeling of brittle nights under stars, it is lovely for ornaments at Yuletide.

The Christmas Tree

The leaves of the Christmas tree are of crêpe paper, while shiny strips cut from tin containers about five inches high form the veins. But trees must also have trunks and roots, so one begins by folding a strip of light-weight cardboard into the shape of a megaphone, approximately 14½ inches long and 6½ inches across at the base. To support this cone a smooth, round stick is essential and this must be set into a firm foundation, for which a box filled with sand, gravel or salt will suffice and eventually it can be covered with crumpled paper to simulate roots. Another idea is to buy such a tree as toy and favor shops sell, and strip it to the stem, hanging the cone on this. The point of the cone will have to be snipped across the top so that it will fit on to the stem, and be secured with wires.

Twenty-seven holly leaves should then be cut out of duplex crêpe paper—green if one likes a naturalistic tree, white if one desires a modernistic effect. The leaves should be about six inches long. The next process directs us to the tin can. It must have its top and bottom rims taken out and the seam of the remaining cylinder cut open, after which the piece is rolled out into a flat sheet. It can then be cut lengthwise into strips ⅛ of an inch wide, for the veins of the leaves. A medium-sized can should make about 27 strips. The veins should be a little longer than the leaves, so that the inner ends can be thrust through the cone. For further security it is well to cut narrow slits in each leaf and weave the strips through them.

Fasten the leaves in rings around the cardboard, the lowest ring about 4½ inches from the bottom of the cone, the second a little above it, and so on. The leaves in the second row should be arranged to fall into the blank places of the first row. Continue upward until the cone is covered—making, say, five rows. For the top, make a star or some other suitable ornament of cellophane, or silver paper, could be fashioned, perhaps pasted to cardboard. Now bend the leaves so that the tree will have an attractive silhouette.

The Holly Wreath

The holly wreath is developed from two squatty tin cans, from which the tops and the bottoms are removed, and the remaining pieces opened up by slitting the seams. One edge of these opened-up cylinders is then cut into a fringe ⅛ of an inch wide, the strips (fringes) being kept ¼ of an inch apart. This "fringe" should be long enough to leave one-half band uncut along the other edge.

To join the two cans overlap them about ½ inch, at each end, making a small notch through the two bands, also at each end, and securing them with annealed wire caught through the notches.

Make a circle of No. 15 wire the size of that made by the two cans and fasten it inside this circle of tin with annealed wire. This will hold the wreath firmly in shape.

For each holly leaf cut two leaves across the grain of duplex crêpe paper. Make each leaf 3½ inches long and serrate the edges. Snip the end into a point and expand the center to a breadth of 3½ inches. In other words, cut these leaves in the shape of the living holly foliage. Fold each leaf lengthwise down the center and score it with a crochet hook, then fasten in opposing directions two leaves to a tin strip by bending it around the leaves in a manner to hold them securely, and clamp it down with pincers. There must be enough leaves to make a thick pleasing wreath.

Stretch fully a piece of red crêpe paper and wad into 50 or 60 balls, the size of holly berries. Cut about 12 pieces of cellophane into two-inch squares and fasten from two to four berries in each square. Draw the corners together and twist them. Fasten these bunches into the wreath, bending the tin strips around them. Make a loop of wire for hanging the wreath.

Holly Candlestick

The holly candlestick is made from a shallow tin whose edge is serrated into six strips ½ inch wide and evenly spaced around the circle, and then fringed into strips ⅛ of an inch wide between each of the broader strips. The six wide strips are bent into the center of the can to hold the candle, which is further secured by bending in some of the narrower fringes around its circumference. It should be tall so that the flame will not be near the paper.

The leaves and berries are made like those for the holly wreath and are clamped to the tips of the tin-can strips.

The Silver Holly Tree

Take a comparatively shallow tin and slit it from top to bottom down one side of the seam at the back. If the tin is higher, cut the depth down to 3¾ inches. Bend the tin out straight and cut the sides into a fringe the strips of which measure ⅛ inch each, leaving the tin uncut, however, for ½ inch on each side of the seam. Curl the strips into spirals and bend the seam forward and twist it slightly. Use silver crêpe paper for the leaves, which should measure about three inches in length and, of course, be shaped like holly foliage. The berries are made like those for the wreath, but the cellophane squares should measure only one inch. The leaves are folded lengthwise down the center but without creasing. Two leaves laid side by side are then fastened to a tin spiral, by bending its tip around the middle of them and clamping it tightly with pincers. Those leaves that contain berries should be fastened a short distance below the tip of the spiral which can then be bent around the berries. The bunches are prettiest when they contain about three berries.

HAIR-NETS
30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. Grey, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00. Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

NO BABY
. . can enjoy Finer Foods than these Gerber Products
If you could see the care we take in every step of preparing Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal for Baby, you'd realize why the above statement is so true. Only the finest of vegetables are used, harvested right at the pink of perfection; then rushed to Gerber kitchens while they're still fresh. Everything to help make little ones grow rosy-cheeked and husky is found in the Gerber list. It offers wholesome variety—each food extra-finely strained for infant digestive systems. Check your Baby's needs from list below.
Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.
NRA
Gerber Products Company
FREMONT, MICHIGAN
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.
Gerber's
Strained Foods for Baby

Possibilities of the Radio

How to Use This Valuable Means of Reaching Public

Handling Publicity for Clubs—12

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT wonder of the age—the radio—ranks with the press in its potential power to extend the influence of an organization, to create public opinion, to induce public action.

Like the press, the radio reaches the proverbial man in the street. To catch and hold the attention of this average individual is one problem which the broadcaster, aided by the group for whom the broadcasting is done, must solve if the desired results are to be obtained.

The newspaper story carries poignant headlines which catch the eye and invest the item with interest. The platform speaker can gauge the reactions of the audience, can repeat or elucidate, or can resort to gesture to help retain the attention of the audience and to drive home a point. The radio speaker has none of these advantages. Without visual aid he must attract and hold the listener's interest, and create an impression which will have some lasting value.

The significance of the subject matter, the clarity of the presentation, the charm of the voice, clear enunciation, and good diction are essentials which help to hold the attention of the radio audience.

Preparation of Speech

The preparation of material is exceedingly important. The radio station usually requires that a copy of the speech to be delivered be in the station at least 48 hours in advance of its delivery over the air. Every effort should be made to comply with this request and the speech submitted should be given verbatum. Speakers accustomed to extemporaneous speaking frequently object to submitting advance copy. Few speakers give satisfactory extemporaneous radio talks. The pause of an instant, while the speaker gropes for the exact word he wishes, passes all unnoticed by the seeing audience, but, over the radio, it becomes a noticeable gap. Other mannerisms, looseness of expression, gestures which cannot be seen but which aid the extemporaneous speaker, detract from the delivery of a radio speech.

The station which serves a limited area will be satisfied, like the local paper, with subject matter of local interest only. The interest must be of increasingly universal appeal in direct proportion to the area served by the hookups of several stations, over which the message is carried.

Repeat Main Points

The topic should be developed in direct, logical sequence and should be stated in simple language. To help the listeners, especially those who tune in late, the main points should be repeated once or twice as the presentation of the subject progresses. Make it easy for the listener to retain a comprehensive idea of the whole subject. Use the last three or four minutes of a 15-minute broadcast for a summary of the whole message.

If a series of talks is being presented, each talk should be a unit in itself; should give the casual listener something of lasting value; and should avoid making the regular listener who has missed a talk feel that the continuity of the series is broken.

Fifteen minutes is ample for the usual broadcast speech. Avoid crowding many points into one talk. One or two important points, given convincingly and clearly, illustrated or applied to definite plausible situations, make forceful radio speeches.

In delivering the radio talk, remember that the listener is not one of a large audience before whom orations are delivered. He may be with his family in a modest living room, or may be a woman at an ironing board. Suit your tone and manner of delivery to the more intimate friendly situation of being actually in the home where your voice reaches. Use a friendly, conversational manner, rather than one of the stump speaker or orator.

Read your manuscript, and drop or slide the sheets aside without crackling them. Such crackles, coughs, and clearing of the throat are to be avoided as they are magnified many times by the radio and detract from your delivery.

Read It Aloud Beforehand

When preparing your talk, read it aloud to a friend, if possible, but read it aloud. Watch for obscure expressions, for weak parts. Eliminate them. Make every word and every expression do its full duty. Prepare for the allotted time. Toward the end of the manuscript include one or two paragraphs which may be omitted without detriment to the whole paper. Then, when delivering the talk, watch your own tempo. Gauge your reading time for each page, and read or omit those additional paragraphs according to the time you have.

Experienced broadcasters learn to keep an even tempo but beginners sometimes either hasten or retard their reading when the microphone is actually before them.

The station announcer will instruct you about how far from the microphone you should speak. Above all, be natural when broadcasting.

The preparation and delivery of radio speeches is only a part of the publicity opportunity offered by the radio.

Building Up the Audience

Building audiences is equally important. The organization which wishes to extend its influence by means of the radio should encourage listening groups to meet, discuss the topics presented, and to send questions to be answered at subsequent broadcasts. Parent-education classes; adult education classes, and similar groups, through the radio, have access to university faculties located thousands of miles from their homes. The radio has annihilated distance and brought into our own homes the words of the world's most learned and most remote people.

Such listening groups are provided for, and as many as 1500 registered in one state, through the programs sponsored by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers over the NBC network.

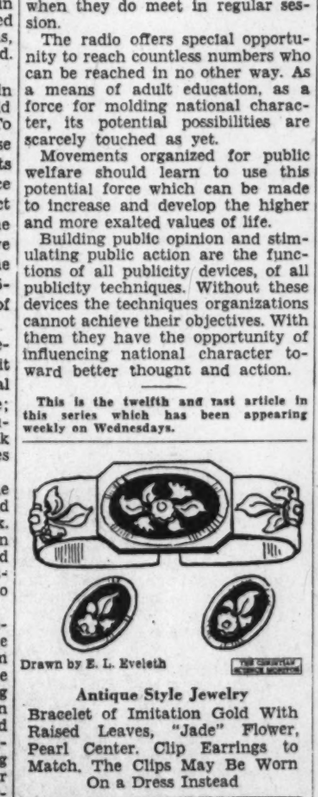
Individual members of groups who do not find it convenient to get together on the day of the broadcast frequently listen at home, and discuss the topic and its presentation when they do meet in regular session.

The radio offers special opportunity to reach countless numbers who can be reached in no other way. As a means of adult education, as a force for molding national character, its potential possibilities are scarcely touched as yet.

Movements organized for public welfare should learn to use this potential force which can be made to increase and develop the higher and more exalted values of life.

Building public opinion and stimulating public action are the functions of all publicity devices, of all publicity techniques. Without these devices the techniques organizations cannot achieve their objectives. With them they have the opportunity of influencing national character toward better thought and action.

This is the twelfth and last article in this series which has been appearing weekly on Wednesdays.


Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Left—A Handbag of Wear-Clean Suede. The Frame Is of Wood and May Be Had In Its Natural Color of Lacquered to Match the Suede Lining. Center—a Passport Bag That Is Roomy Enough to Serve as an Over-Night Kit. This Is a Favorite With Airplane Travelers on Account of Its Lightness and Convenient Form. The Twisted Handle Makes It Easy to Slip the Wrist In and Out. Right—a Snakeskin Purse Dyed in Ombre Effect. It Makes an Appeal to the Business Woman Because, Additional to the Usual Fittings, It Contains a Pad and Pencil, Styled to Harmonize. The Belt Is Lionskin and Closed With a Buckle of Lions Rampant. Designed by Beatrice Dawson. Sold by Jay Thorpe.

Individuality in Bags and Belts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

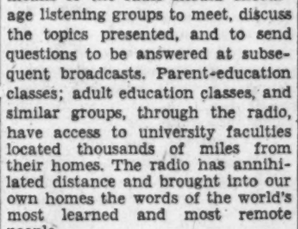
MISS BEATRICE DAWSON'S accessories are exciting favorable comment in New York. Miss Dawson has been making for some time exclusive designs in bags, belts and costume jewelry for the smart London houses, but this is her first visit to the United States and the first exhibition here of her work, which, as shown in New York, consists almost exclusively of bags and belts, although some jewelry of the barbaric type is included.

She says that she has come to America not only to show her accessories but also to find new materials, for these are being produced constantly by chemical laboratories. Materials are Miss Dawson's enthusiasm and they inspire her designs. In the illustration of her work on this page may be seen, for instance, her belt of lionskin, a soft and beautiful texture, appropriately closed by a buckle of British lions rampant. She likes to work in rawhide, buffalo, blindcord, and reptile skins, to any one of which she may do odd things. The snakeskin bag illustrated, for example, is dyed in a sort of ombre effect. New materials that appear in gloves, Miss Dawson is prompt to utilize for matching purses.

Her frames are as original as her fabrics, and she does a service to business women by making many of them stiff and box-like. These contain a series of accessible compartments whose contents may mark off the various engagements of a long and diversified day. The frames are of wood variously treated and of several compositions, and of alabaster. She likes to contrast her well-tailored linings with the exteriors both in color and material, and she makes her change purses in these respects, though of course not in shape, identical with the large bag they occupy.

This LION HEAD TRADE MARK..
is your safe guide to 250 foods of purity, cleanliness, flavor and good quality. Always reasonably priced.

MONARCH
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers


Drawn by E. L. Eveleth

Antique Style Jewelry

Bracelet of Imitation Gold With Raised Leaves, "Jade" Flower, Pearl Center. Clip Earrings to Match. The Clips May Be Worn On a Dress Instead

"TREE RIPENED" GRAPEFRUIT
Direct from the famous Oleander Hedge Farm . . .
You have never tasted such grapefruit! Fresh, juicy, sweet (requires no sugar). It's "TREE RIPENED"—picked the day it is shipped—not "ripened" in storage like "store" grapefruit. Carefully selected, cleaned without chemicals, individually wrapped. Special Hostess Crate of eighteen large size expressed prepaid in United States for two dollars and fifty cents; pink meats three dollars and fifty cents. Enclose check, draft or money order. Satisfaction or your money back.
Mail Your Order to
OLEANDER HEDGE FARM
Mission, Texas
Ref.: First National Bank in Dallas

STRUTWEAR
reverse fashioned
CHIFFONS
ring free

Exquisite sheerness, crystal clearness, yet sturdy and long-wearing.
Ask for Strutwear at better stores
Strutwear Knitting Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Canadian By-Elections Disclose Swing Away From Conservatives Despite Sound Policy in Crisis

People Dissatisfied Although Economic Doldrums Passed Remarkably Well—Liberals Revive Quest for Power, Monitor Survey Discloses

After nearly five years of Conservative rule, Canada shows signs of swinging back to Liberal or even radical opinion. The situation in analyzed in three articles, of which the following is the first.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 19—Although Canada under the Conservative Government of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett has weathered the prolonged economic doldrums surprisingly well, recent by-elections show a tide turning toward Liberal and even Radical opinion, favoring basic economic changes.

Conservative and Liberal clashes are now increasing, pointing sharply toward the next session of Parliament, announced for Jan. 17. Prime Minister Bennett has consistently refused to call a general election before the end of his five-year term, despite Liberal contentions he no longer represents Dominion opinion. Elections are tentatively set for May or June.

Canada has come through the economic crisis with a patience and courage for which it may well be proud. There has been underlying social unrest, of course, breaking out in a few isolated sections in labor clashes with constituted authority. But the political structure has shown no signs of cracking under the strain.

Not a bank has failed nor a great financial institution gone bankrupt. The Federal Treasury has been able to meet every obligation, domestic and foreign, with credit little impaired, and today the Canadian dollar sells at a premium in the United States.

People Dissatisfied

Yet the people are not satisfied with their federal leaders, are saying so at practically every by-election opportunity. They demand something more than the mere ability to "play safe" until the world tide sweeps them automatically back to prosperity. They have come to doubt that prosperity "is on the way" or even "just around the corner," or they have ever really had it, or it can be theirs without fundamental changes in the economic system.

While temperamentally averse to extremes—and abhorring all post-war European examples—hardship has taught them to think as never before and they demand a fairer share of the economic freedom that machinery and natural science have brought to mankind.

In 1930 the Liberal Government under W. L. Mackenzie King was swept from its 10 years of almost continuous power because when the crash came it had not one dynamic remedy to offer. Its laissez-faire policy floated well on the rising tide of post-war greed and blindness, but not on the inevitable recession.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, promised remedial actions with reckless abandon, and won the elections. The Bennett Government preached "Canada first" and "Work for all." In an "emergency" session of Parliament it demanded and, with its large majority, took a most arbitrary power in the name of "peace, order and good government."

Unprecedented Tariffs

Tariffs were immediately raised to unprecedented heights, taxes were increased, drastic cuts were made in public expenditures, including the salaries of government employees. Thousands of employees of the Canadian National Railway and of the civil service were dismissed.

However, the new broom failed to stay the receding waters. Unemployment increased and direct relief, or the dole, was resorted to, despite pre-election condemnation of the system. The Federal Treasury was forced to come to the relief of the sorely stricken Provincial Governments with guarantees, loans and cash payments, and to meet obligations in New York with deflated currency until, near desperation, it abandoned its "gold standard," and for a time was reduced to the proverbial shoestring.

It was an unprecedented opportunity for economic "reform" to be heard. Individual competition, nationalism, high protection and deflation, under the Capitalist system, were declared responsible for the country's troubles, and labor, Socialism, western farm groups and innumerable teachers and students of social and economic reform coalesced.

They sank their minor differences under a new party flag, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Service for the common good, not for profit, was their chief slogan. Public ownership of cash and credit, national resources and key industries was held essential to collective happiness.

C. C. F. Grew Rapidly

The movement traveled fast, gathered momentum and within a year of its organization was contesting provincial elections with the two old parties. While the results so far may be disappointing to its followers, it is significant that in two provinces—British Columbia and Saskatchewan—the C. C. F. constitutes the official Opposition to Liberal governments, there being no Conservative members left in the latter and but one in the former.

The Ontario elections, on the other hand, returned but one C. C. F. candidate. Alberta nevertheless has a Farmer government which is unofficially a part of the C. C. F. In the Federal House at Ottawa, moreover, sit the founder and leader of the movement, J. S. Woodsworth. Labor leader, his three labor followers, the United Farmers of Alberta group and one Progressive, Miss Agnes MacPhail, all working for "social reconstruction."

Whether or not the growth is sporadic and will disappear after it has leavened the old parties with its more practical idealism remains to be seen. In the meantime a strong hand, as never before in the history of the Dominion, has been needed at the helm of state. And Richard Bedford Bennett is certainly the strong man of Canada. Throughout nearly five years he has imposed his will and his convictions upon the people, with seemingly implicit faith in the soundness of his policies.

Bennett Stood Firm

In the face of increasing criticism he brusquely refused to lower tariffs, inflate currency, reduce interest rates on borrowed capital or in any way weaken the power of capital. Whether his attitude was courageous or just stubborn, it certainly inspired confidence throughout the country and beyond when that feeling was most needed.

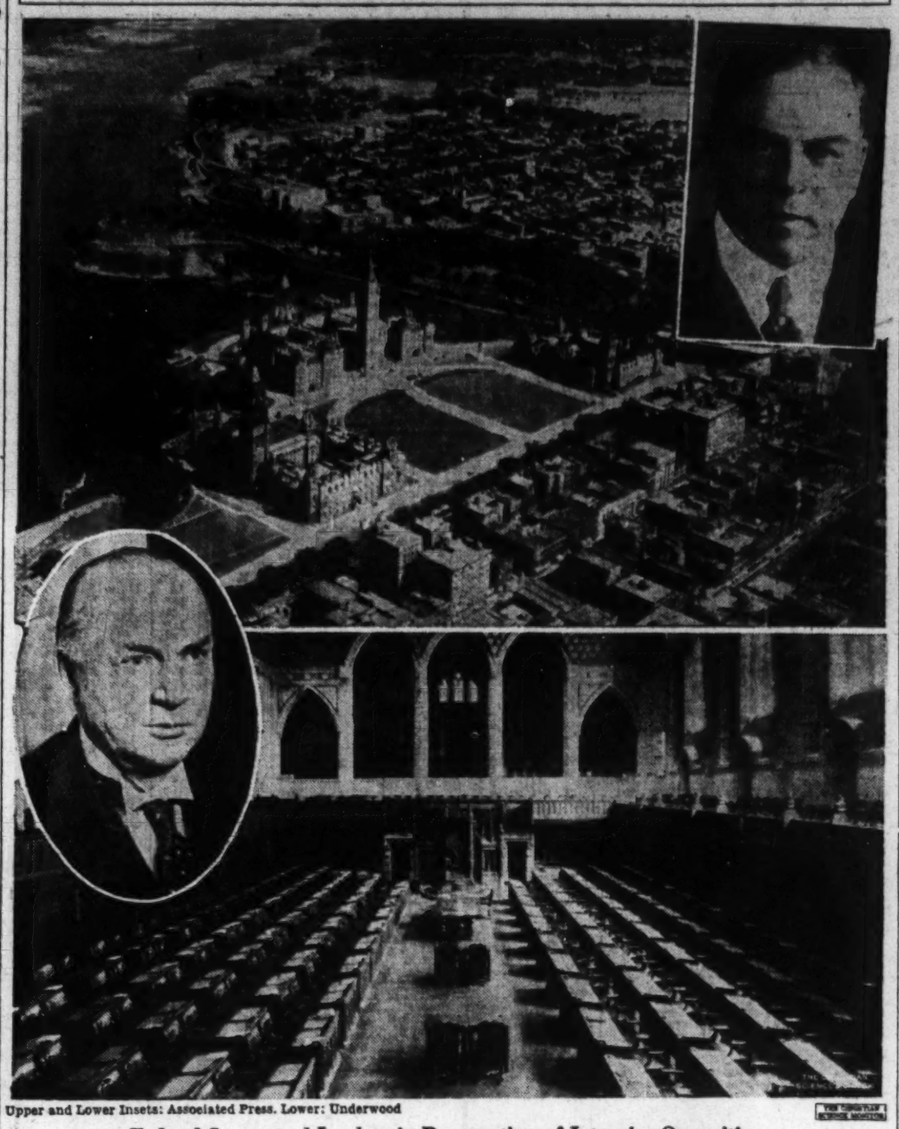
In recent months, however, since business conditions have begun to improve, he has disclosed a tendency to temper his views toward the shorn lamb, namely the small debtor whose burden was enlarged by deflation and withdrawal of credit.

He has protected public ownership as manifested by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Broadcasting Commission; has encouraged farmers and fruit growers and other producers of raw products by a comprehensive marketing act, and has even disciplined the bankers on several occasions. His launching of an investigation of business methods, with sensational results, has been his most popular move to date.

The "new" Prime Minister Bennett has confounded his critics to some extent and taken some of the wind from the sails of political opponents. Whether he can regain lost popularity in sufficient quantities to survive the general election next year remains to be seen.

Recent by-elections denote otherwise. In the meantime, he will undoubtedly continue to carry on with all the vigor, self-confidence and courage that have made him an outstanding figure in Canadian, empire and even world affairs.

Canada's Political Kettle Simmering in Pre-Parliament Activity



Upper and Lower Insets: Associated Press. Lower: Underwood

Federal Scenes and Leaders in Resumption of Intensive Opposition

Parliament Hill, Upper, in an Aerial View of Ottawa. Lower—Interior of House of Commons. Left Inset—Prime Minister R. B. Bennett. Right Inset—W. L. MacKenzie King, Liberal Leader.

Change in Gag Law Is Urged To Allow Judges to Speak

Some of the recommendations made by the Attorney General's Crime Conference are dramatized in a series of stories prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, *the fourth of which follows.*

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—A brutal murder was committed in Chicago. A well-known gangster shot down an undersized workman when the latter discovered him cheating at cards. The matter came to trial. Defendant made the usual "hip-pocket defense," namely, that the workingman had reached for his hip as though for a weapon. Actually, the workingman had never carried a revolver in his life.

The judge had heard this defense before. He groaned inwardly when he heard it repeated. But he was unable to voice his disgust. He was debarred from commenting on the weight of testimony or the credibility of witnesses, under the procedure common in American states by which, as William Howard Taft remarked, the one man best qualified in court to appraise the evidence is gagged.

Touched Jury's Heart

Defendant had a bad character, but his weeping mother went on the stand to tell about "her boy," other weeping relatives took the stand, the eloquent defense lawyer broke down, too, and the jury—struggling to restrain its sobs—freed the killer.

When the jury got home they were amazed to find long statements in the newspapers about evidence of which they knew nothing. They were accused of sentimentalism.

"But why didn't the judge tell us about this?" they exclaimed. "Why didn't we know that failure of the accused himself to take the stand probably indicated his guilt?"

Judge and Counsel Gagged

The answer is that in most state jurisdictions the old custom, originating as a reaction against self-incrimination produced by torture, still persists. Judge and counsel are forbidden to comment on the failure of defendant to take the stand.

If the gangster had been put on the witness stand in Chicago the whole amazing bubble of sentiment would have burst. The first question would have shown defendant had been in jail before; the second that he was carrying a loaded revolver, the third—some other confounding detail.

Now the Attorney General's Crime Commission, just concluded in Washington, wants to tear down this ancient and outworn protection for the accused—long since abandoned by the country which invented it.

Seek to Remove Gag

The Model Code of Criminal Procedure, prepared by the American Law Institute, indorsed by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools and now the crime conference, would take the gag out of the judge's mouth, and let him comment on trials. He would be, what he is in other common-law countries, in Canada and England, the real guide of the trial, instead of a mere umpire in a sort of sporting event carried on between rival counsel.

With 42 state legislatures convening next month, the crime conference adopted this resolution for enactment by those state legislatures which still preserve the ancient fetish—

"Adoption of a rule permitting court and counsel to comment to the jury in the failure of the defendant in a criminal case to testify in his own behalf."

Will the legislatures act? That depends alone on the pressure of public opinion.

This is what is said of
REBECCA CUSHMAN'S
SWING YOUR MOUNTAIN GAL
by the critics who really know the Southern Highlands.

"In 'Swing Your Mountain Gal' the Southern mountaineer has at last found a genuine voice."—Phillip Russell in The Literary Lantern.

"Miss Cushman pictures them as they are, not as someone sees them from one angle only."—Howard W. Odum.

"The general reader will be delighted to hear these mountaineers tell their humorous and dramatic yarns."—Edith Lou Walton in the New York Times.

Illustrated - - $2.50
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.

Penn's Christmas Special
Poinsettia
$2.50
Order Now
The gift with the true Christmas spirit
OTHER GIFT PLANTS
Azaleas, Orange Trees, Cyclamen, Begonias, Jerusalem Cherry
SEND FLOWERS BY WIRE
ANYWHERE—even at the last minute

124 Tremont St. Boston
Penn The Florist
Pennphone LIB. 4317

RCA
A Gift of
New
Victor Records
always pleases
Music Lovers
which they enjoy most on
RCA Victor
Radio Phonograph Combinations
at $29—$375
"Music That You Want When You Want It" at
C. W. Homeyer & Co., Inc.
498 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

SOCIAL SERVICE
THE SALVATION ARMY
BOSTON MASS.
Christmas
Program 1934
MONDAY, DECEMBER 24TH
DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTMAS BOXES TO NEEDY FAMILIES
10 A. M. at 1522 Washington Street, Boston
10 A. M. at 42 Saratoga Street, East Boston
10 A. M. at 246 Hanover Street, Boston
10 A. M. at 17 Staniford Street, Boston
2 P. M. at 23 Vernon Street, Boxbury
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25TH
11:30 A. M. Christmas Dinner for Men at Industrial Home, 87 Vernon St., Roxbury.
12 Noon Christmas Dinner for Women at Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, 202 W. Newton St., Boston.
12 Noon Christmas Dinner for patients of Roxbury Hospital, 85 Vernon St., Roxbury.
12:30 P. M. Christmas Dinner for "Transient Relief Men" at 87 Vernon St., Roxbury.
Christmas cheer for needy families of prisoners in State and County Institutions
Please Send Your Check to
COLONEL JOSEPH ATKINSON
8 EAST BROOKLINE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

Children Help Experts On Dialect Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—School children of the West Riding of Yorkshire have been called in to help philologists put their villages "on the map."

The experts have found it difficult to discover exact boundaries of certain dialect forms and place names. The children have been asked to collect as many names as possible from their parents and friends, and to mark them down on large scale maps of their own locality.

In this way it is hoped to discover many verbal traditions in names, and to find out how far names are affected by features of the land, and how far the names of these features vary from district to district.

When you
seek a gift that means much yet costs little—that pays tender tribute to the sweetness of life without imposing undue obligation—you just naturally
Give WENZ CHOCOLATES
$1 and up per pound at better stores most everywhere

HEINZ
wishes you a MERRY CHRISTMAS!
How will your DINNER BEGIN
WHICH of these 18 SOUPS?
Bean Soup, Onion Soup, Consommé, Pepper Pot, Noodle, Beef Broth, Gumbo Creole, Clam Chowder, Scotch Broth, Mock Turtle Vegetable, Cream of Spinach, Cream of Mushroom, Cream of Oyster, Cream of Asparagus, Cream of Green Pea, Cream of Celery, Cream of Tomato
WE can help you get your Christmas feast away to a great start, with our home-recipe soups. There are 18 of them—cooked of garden vegetables, and prime meats, and sprightly spices we bring from the Far East. Then, when each soup is finished, we taste it so we can assure you it's perfect. (Important, because things *must* be right for Christmas.) And you don't add or stir in anything, you just heat and serve.
If you favor a creamy rich soup, we suggest Heinz Cream of Mushroom. If a broth seems best, Heinz Gumbo Creole. Anyway here is the list, and the soups are at your grocer's.
HEINZ homestyle SOUPS
57 Greetings
HEINZ luscious jellies
Made of ripe fruits and pure granulated sugar. So their flavor is the real old-fashioned thing, and they are fit accessories for the year's most important meal. Four kinds: Red Currant Jelly, Crab Apple Jelly, Grape Jelly and Quince Jelly.
EENY-MEENY-MINY-MO
HEINZ lively pickles —10 kinds!
Pickles put excitement in the feast, so serve several kinds. *Heinz* pickles are made of crisp fresh vegetables, and fine Heinz vinegars, and rarest spices. We suggest sweet gherkins and India relish. Also Heinz imported Spanish olives, big queens or pimiento-stuffed ones.
HEINZ famous sauces
We send you sauces to do justly by your holiday cooking. Heinz Chili Sauce, rich, thick and ripe-tomato red.. Heinz Worcestershire Sauce, Old English in type. Heinz Beefsteak Sauce, too.
The fruits of travel go into HEINZ HOLIDAY DESSERTS
HEINZ PUDDINGS: Our Plum Pudding got its recipe from Olde Englande. Luscious fruits from far lands it calls for, and much ceremonious ado in the making. But oh! it is rich and fine and teeming with Christmas thrills. And no travail, for you simply heat and serve. Heinz date pudding and fig pudding, too, are just as grand.
HEINZ MINCE MEAT: With commendable diligence we have stirred together prime beef and suet, Valencia raisins, Grecian currants, candied citron, lemon peel and firm ripe apples. Each has yielded up its delightfulness and the end of it all is extra-specially superb mince meat to fill your holiday pastries. In tins or jars.
How HEINZ wakes up your salad's flavors
We age Heinz Vinegars many months in wood. We go to the Heinz factory in Seville, Spain, for olive oil pressed from choicest olives. The months of aging and the miles we go are worth it. For these two really do *wake up* the good flavors of your holiday salad. 4 Vinegars: Malt, Tarragon, White Pickling, and Cider Vinegar.

Listed Stock Quotations

Active Selling Sends Many Stocks Sharply Downward Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Generally Easy Tendency Shown In Stock Market

Utilities Weakness Serves to Unsettle Remainder of the List

By Forrest Price

Stocks performed the toboggan act today.

They went down, some of them sharply in the early trading.

Then there were some moderate recoveries.

The market was fairly busy, total sales approximating about 950,000 shares.

The utilities headed by Consolidated Gas were freely sold. A new low was reached by Consolidated Gas attributed to talk at Washington that a municipal plant might be established in competition with Consolidated to force down rates.

Columbia Gas preferred A dropped 3 points before rallying. Pacific Lighting, Public Service of New Jersey, Brooklyn Union Gas, Electric Power & Light and other stocks of this group were weak.

Various issues which lately have moved forward in an impressive manner were the biggest losers today. J. C. Penney dropped nearly 5 points before the rally came.

Allied Chemical succumbed to the extent of nearly 4 points on the downturn. Foster Wheeler preferred dropped nearly 5.

McCrory Stores B was off more than a point, and the preferred more than 3.

Curtis Publishing, United Business Machines preferred, United Corp., U. S. Smelting, First National Stores, U. S. Steel, and many others declined 1 to more than 3 points.

At the same time there were some scattered gains among the specialties ranging from a small fraction to 3 points or so. And there were 10 or 12 new highs in the lot.

Bond prices did not follow any particular trend today. The market was a mixed affair. The U. S. Governments were firm, some at new highs, while utility bonds were soft.

Cotton was irregular. Wheat, corn and oats were weak.

Electric power output is considered a very accurate barometer of trade. Accordingly, it is interesting to know that, according to the report issued today by the Edison Electric Institute, electric power output last week reached a new high total for the last four years. The gain was 7.5 per cent larger than a year ago, and compares with an increase of 7.7 per cent the week before.

And here is another barometer. The Iron Age reports today an operating rate of the steel industry of 35½ per cent of capacity, an increase of 2½ per cent above a week ago. This is the ninth consecutive weekly advance—a most encouraging index of business improvement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—A selling flurry in the first hour of trading gave the stock market a setback today from which it showed little disposition to recover as the day wore on.

The selling started in the public utility shares, with Consolidated Gas breaking to a new low coincident with discussions in Washington of providing funds for a municipal plant to provide a "yardstick" to bring down New York City rates.

Selling spread to other parts of the list, but soon subsided, and by early afternoon the list was quiet and a trifle above the lows.

Consolidated Gas and Public Service of N. J. dropped about 2 points before meeting support. J. C. Penny declined as much, and Allied Chemical slipped down 3.

Losses of a point or so appeared in American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, Santa Fe, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, and National Biscuit, while fractional recessions of about ½ were shown by U. S. Steel, Loews, and Sears Roebuck. Eastman moved up more than a point, and oils, rails and motors, were steady, in the main.

New developments in the utility situation were something of a blow to some quarters in Wall Street who had looked for a "truce" to develop from President Roosevelt's conferences with several leaders in the industry recently.

The determination of some of the utility leaders to continue their fight on the constitutionality of the TVA seems to have sent such hopes glimmering.

In the meantime, the rate controversy has broken out afresh in New York City, with the effort of the companies to pass on the special tax to consumers.

Bond Prices Drift

Aside from the U. S. Government list which edged a little higher, the bond market drifted rather aimlessly today under light trading.

The federal list contributed a couple of new highs, and generally improved range of values. The new Treasury 3⅛s made a new top at 101.20 up 1-32 of a point, while Home Owners Loan 2¾s stepped ahead 9-32 to 96.31, their best level since the inception of trading.

Treasury 3s of 1946-48 were 2-32 higher at 100.30; 3s of 1951-55, up 3-32 at 100.27; Federal Farm Mortgage 3s, up 6-32 at 99.30, and Home Owners Loan 3s up 6-32 at 99.30.

In some parts of the utility list there was a little unsettlement, reflecting weakness of the power and light equities following yesterday's developments in Washington in the rate situation.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s yielded a major fraction under a few offerings, but some of the prime utilities generally were fairly well supported.

There were small losses in Chile Copper 5s at 78½, Consolidated Gas 5s at 105¾, Erie 5s at 71¾, Great Northern 4½s at 75 and North American 5s at 85½.

Loans of St. Paul Railway, Southern Pacific, Texas Corp., Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and New York Central recorded modest gains.

The foreign list had a mixed tone, with French, Japanese and German issues showing the best action. Italian 7s gave up half a point in the early trading.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.19	Last Dec.18
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	700	7	6¾	6¾	7
11⅛	8¾	..	Addressograph	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
9⅝	4¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	7	7	7	7
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	1500	109¼	108	108	109½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
23½	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	3500	19½	19	19¼	19
16⅛	5⅞	h	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6	6	6	5⅞
8¼	1½	h	Alleghany Corp	4600	1½	1½	1½	1½
14⅜	5¼	h	Allegh pf ww XD	500	5	4¾	5	..
23½	15	.15b	Alleghany Steel	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	500	130	128½	129	132⅞
23⅝	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	800	14¾	14¼	14¼	15
20½	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16	16	16	16
7¾	2¼	..	Amal Leather	100	2¼	1½	2¼	3¼
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	800	48	47¾	47⅞	48
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	45	45	46	45
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	800	14⅞	14½	14½	15
14½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	7½	7½	7¾	7¾
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	40	60	59	59	60
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	700	25¼	24⅜	25¼	25⅝
120	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	120	121⅞	120	120	120
108¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	4500	107¾	107	107	107¾
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	17⅝	16¾	17	17½
44¾	37	2†	Am Stores	500	44	43⅝	43⅝	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	65½	65½	65½	66
129½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	500	126	125½	125½	..
125¼	100¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	5200	105¼	103⅞	103⅞	105⅞
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	30	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1900	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	3300	9¼	8⅞	9	9¼
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	4900	46½	44	44	45⅝
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Paper	100	1	1	1	1
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	4⅜
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	5900	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	17	17	17	..
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
106	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	103	103	103	..
39⅛	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	37½	37	37	37¾
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	4500	5¼	5	5	5⅛
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill r pf	800	67	66½	67	67
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
40	18	..	Am Chain pf	100	32	32	32	..
70¾	46¼	3	Am Chicle	1100	67½	67	67	67
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	31⅝	31	31½	32
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13¾	4¼	..	Am & For Pow	2400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	1600	12	11⅝	12	11⅞
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
10½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4½	4½	4½	5
42½	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	23¼	23	23	23
10	3	..	Am Ice	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
45¼	25⅜	6	Am Ice pf	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	1100	6	6	6	6½
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	200	4	3¾	3¾	4¼
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1800	17	16¾	16¾	17
74⅜	38½	..	Am Loco pf	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	48
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	800	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	15
12¼	3½	..	Am Power & Lt	1200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
29⅞	14⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	13	12¾	12¾	13⅛
19⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	5500	15¼	14¾	15	15⅛
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	22	21	22	20⅝
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3500	37	36¼	36⅜	37
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	500	122⅞	122¼	122¼	122½
106½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	600	106½	106	106	106½
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	17	16⅜	16½	16¾
92	59⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	20	90	90	90	..
8⅝	..	..	Arnold Constable	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7
86	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	800	86	83½	86	..
64½	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	500	60	59	60	..
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	1800	53¼	52¼	52½	54
54¾	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	34¾	33¾	33¾	35
24	7⅞	..	Atl Gulf&W I pf	100	8	8	8	..
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1500	24½	23¾	24	23⅞
106¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	105	105	105	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	900	25	25	25	25½
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3500	5⅝	5	5¼	5½

—B—

16	14½	..	Baldwin Loco	2900	5¾	5⅜	5½	5¾
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4800	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
cc⅝	16	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
115	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	60	115	114¼	115	113
38½	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	160	35	34½	35	34⅞
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	2100	6¼	6	6	6
14¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	16¾	16½	16¾	16
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1600	15⅞	15¾	15¾	16
19⅜	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
40	26	1½	Best & Co	600	37½	37¼	37¼	37
49½	24½	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	30¾	29⅞	29¾	30½
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	23½	22½	22½	24⅜
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	1200	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10½
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	100	24½	24½	24½	25½
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	900	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¾
56¼	28	..	Blumenthal pf	20	33	33	33	..
93	76	4†	Bon Ami A	30	92½	92½	92½	93
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4200	23½	23	23⅛	23⅜
29⅜	16⅛	1†	Borg Warner	1800	28	27⅝	28	28⅜
76½	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	4200	25¼	24¾	24¾	25¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	600	42⅛	40½	40½	40½
80½	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	50	48½	48¾	50½
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	57½	57½	57½	58
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	7½	7¼	7¼	8
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	700	5	5	5	5⅛
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	30¼	29	30½	30¼
6¾	3½	..	Budd Wheel	400	3	3	3	3
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	200	11½	11½	11½	12½
12¼	4½	..	Burns Bros pf	520	8	7	7	8
19⅜	10½	1.40†	Burroughs Add	3900	18⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term Bldg	100	2¾	2	2¼	2½
21	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	40	21	20	20	..
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
4¾	1½	..	Butterick	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	600	18⅞	18	18	18⅝

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	37	36½	36¾	36¼
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1	1	1	⅞
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	3	3	3	3
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1200	15	14½	14½	15
18¼	10⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	4300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
86⅜	35	..	Case Thresh	1700	52½	51½	51½	53¾
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	50	91	90	90	91⅜
37⅛	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	6300	37	35½	36¼	37
44⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	4600	32½	31¼	31⅜	32½
22¾	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	380	18⅞	17½	17½	18½
32½	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	900	23½	22¾	23	23
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	56⅞	56½	56½	..
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	200	10⅜	9¾	9¾	10½
108	82	7	Century Rib pf	10	108	108	108	..
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	10800	42½	41½	41⅞	42¾
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	27	27	27	28½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	43⅝
8	1¾	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	1⅞
11⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
8	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	2800	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	9	8¾	8¾	9½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
28¾	14¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	21	20½	20½	21
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi RK I & P (h)	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
30⅜	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	28	27½	27½	..
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	6800	39	38	38⅛	38⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	1150	92	91	91	91¼
2⅛	⅝	..	City Stores	5700	1½	1	1	1⅛
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	900	⅝	⅜	⅜	⅝
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	5	5	5	5¼
5½	2	..	City Stores A vtc	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
45	24⅞	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28¼	28¼	26¼	26½
115	95	7	Cluett Phdy pf	10	113	113	..	..
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm P	1700	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	101	101	101	101
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	12¾	12⅜	12½	12⅝
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	6½	6½	6½	..
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	400	4¼	4	4¼	4½
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	20	19	19	19	21
33¼	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	14	14	14	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	11600	7½	7	7	7½
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	500	57½	56	56	59
41¾	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	100	38½	38½	38½	39
77¼	58	3.40†	Columbian Carb	600	77¼	71	73	72⅞
39½	18⅜	2	Comm Credit	3400	27¾	26¼	26⅜	27⅝
52½	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	52½	52⅛	52½	52
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	109½	109½	109½	109½
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	2800	56¾	56	56⅝	56½
114	91	6†	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	113	113	113	..
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	7500	21¼	20½	20½	21½
3⅜	1	..	Comwlth & Sc	16400	1½	1	1	1⅛
52⅜	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	31¼	31	31	32
13⅜	5	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
35⅝	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	2400	33	32⅝	32¾	32¾
61	34	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	34	34	34	..
5¾	1⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	4400	2⅝	2½	2½	4⅜
47⅜	20¾	2	Consol Gas	12800	22½	20¾	20⅞	22½
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	600	82	80	80	83¼
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	2	1⅞	2	2
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	6400	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
2½	1½	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13¾	6½	..	Container A	3900	12	10¾	12	10½
5⅜	2⅝	..	Container B	2600	4½	4½	4½	4½
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	6	6	6	6⅜
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1	1	1	1
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	700	47½	47	47½	47½
64¼	56⅜	2.40	Cont Can	3400	62¼	61¾	61¾	61⅜
36¼	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2900	33	32	32	33
3⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	4200	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅛
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	210	42½	42	42¼	42
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	2200	63	62¼	62¼	63
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	800	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
36⅛	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	2600	36¼	36	36¼	36
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	13	13	13	..
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	600	23½	22¾	22⅞	24
82½	47	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	20	82	82	82	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	59½	59½	59½	59½
3½	⅞	..	Cuba Co	1700	1	⅞	1	1
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅞
65	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	7000	39¾	38	39	40
29⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	800	21¼	20½	20½	21½
95¾	43½	*6g	Curtis Pub pf	1100	94	93½	94	95¾
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	3300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1800	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝

—D—

34½	10½	..	Deere & Co	1800	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24⅞
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	2100	42¾	41	41	42¼
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	2700	18¼	18	18	18¾
13¼	4	..	Denver R G pf	400	4	3¾	4	..
55½	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	600	55¼	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	34	33¾	33¾	34
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1400	39⅛	38½	38½	39¼
117	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	117	117	117	..
22	11	1.30	Dominion Stores	400	11½	11¼	11⅜	12½
28⅛	14¼	..	Douglas A	2200	23¼	22¾	22⅞	23⅛
20	8¼	1½b	Dresser A	100	14½	14½	14½	15
11⅞	5	..	Dresser B	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	6500	93⅝	92⅜	93½	93¾
127½	115	6	du Pont deb	300	128	127⅞	128	127
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	104½

—E—

12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	1000	111	109⅞	110⅝	108¾
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	70	140	140	140	..
23½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	400	17⅞	17½	17½	18
19¼	6	..	Eitingon Schild	300	8	8	8	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	26½	25½	25½	26¼
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	3500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
9½	4¼	.10b	Elec & Mus Ind	2000	7¾	7¼	7⅜	7¼
9¾	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2000	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
19¾	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	6½	6⅜	6½	6¾
21	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	7¾	7	7⅜	7⅜
52	24	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	47	46	46	46⅞
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	17	17	17	..
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Big	100	6¼	5½	5½	5½

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.19	Last Dec.18
24⅞	9¾	..	Erie RR	900	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	13⅛
38¼	14⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
23	9	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	..
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	600	11¼	11	11	11¼
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	3000	22½	21¾	22½	22⅝

—F—

2¾	1	..	Fairbanks Co	40	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	130	7½	6¾	6¾	7⅞
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	17	16⅝	16¾	17
72	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	74½	73	74½	72
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
62	34½	.6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	30	50¾	50	50	..
8¾	2½	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1	1	1	1
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	23¾	21½	21¾	22½
35½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	32¾	31⅔	32¼	33½
25¼	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	1000	16¾	15	15	16¼
73	71	.6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	91½	91	91	91¼
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	1300	87½	85¾	86	87¾
17¾	2	..	Follansbee B (h)	600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
21½	10½	.25	Food Mach	100	20½	20½	20½	20
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	14⅜
80	55	..	Foster-Wheel pf	100	65½	65	65¼	70
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	2000	28¼	25	25	26¼
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1400	13⅜	13¼	13½	73¼
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	3000	24½	23⅞	23⅞	24½
19⅜	5	..	Fuller 2pf	20	8	8	8	..

—G—

| | | | | | | |

Commerce and Finance

Christmas Sales Show Average Gain of 16 P.C. Over 1933

Business and Industry

Christmas Sales Increase 16 P. C. Throughout U. S.

South and Southwest Busiest —No Section Where Gains Not Recorded

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Christmas sales throughout the country show an increase of 16 per cent over a year ago, according to a "flash" survey covering trade by the National Retail Drygoods Association of member stores in 70 cities from Nov. 30 to Dec. 15.

The increases, ranging 2 per cent in Binghamton, N. Y., to 20.5 per cent in Norfolk, Va., have put holiday trade on the best basis since 1931. The gain in New York City sales was reported as 11 per cent, and New England department stores reporting in the survey show a general increase of 10 per cent.

"Stores in the South and Southwest piled up the greatest sales gains, but there was no section of the country in which substantial gains were not registered," the association says. "Store after store in wired reports stressed the point that shoppers this year were in a generally better shopping mood, that there apparently was more money to be spent and that customers were coming closer to meeting their Christmas wants than in any of the three previous years."

"With an extra Saturday in the first half of December this year and only two Saturdays last year, reports based on sales from Dec. 1 to 15, as compared with the same calendar period in 1933, would have shown considerably higher figures."

No individual city reported in the survey showed a decrease for the period, the association noted. In every city stores as a whole showed substantial increase corresponding to the gains in their sections, it stated.

By key cities, the percentage gains reported by merchants were as follows:

New York	11	Cincinnati	19
Boston	7	Columbus	10
Bridgeport	16	Davenport	10
Hartford	12	Detroit	12.8
New Haven	8	Little Rock	16.5
Providence	7	Youngstown	18
Binghamton	2	Norfolk	20.5
Baltimore	13	Richmond	14
Buffalo	8	Washington	14.5
Philadelphia	12	Dallas	20.2
Pittsburgh	7.5	Denver	16
Scranton	7	Sacramento	10
Akron	17	San Francisco	6.5
Chicago	17.5	Los Angeles	11

YOUR FUR COAT
May Be INSURED for All Risks
At Home or Away
Rate $1.00 per $100. Min. Prem. $5.00
Morgan-Kingman-Lewis Co.
126 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. LAF. 0927

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8540

DEC. SHARES
NOW ON SALE IN
New England's Oldest
Co-operative Bank Office
Write or phone Liberty 6653 for information about—How to Take Out Shares and Make Deposits by Mail.
A Good Investment for Anyone
Pioneer - Homestead - Guardian
Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings
In Roxbury and its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Join Our 1935 CHRISTMAS CLUB

Canada, Japan and Sweden Lead In Recovery From Depression

Survey by Dr. Willard L. Thorp Finds United States, Great Britain and Australia Next—Gold Bloc Countries Improve the Least

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The three countries which show the greatest degree of recovery are Canada, Japan and Sweden, according to Willard L. Thorp, chairman of the Advisory Council of the NRA, and professor of economics at Amherst, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Thorp, using four indexes of economic activity—industrial production, unemployment, wholesale prices and foreign trade, says that United States, Great Britain and Australia rank next on the list, with Germany well up in the domestic field but far behind in foreign trade. The so-called gold-bloc countries, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland, give the least evidence of improvement.

"When we study past records of world business conditions," writes Dr. Thorp, "we can see a decided tendency for movements to be similar in various countries. We can readily discern what might be described as a world pattern of prosperity and depression, with peaks in 1890, 1900, 1907, 1913, 1920 and 1929. Individual countries have frequently diverged from the pattern, and the timing of the aberrations has been by no means uniform. Nevertheless, an underlying similarity of economic experience has clearly existed.

Revivals Less Clear-Cut

"Periods of world prosperity seem to end with much more sharpness and uniformity than periods of depression. Revivals are less clear-cut. Thus the recovery from the troubles of the early 'nineties began in Germany in the autumn of 1894, in Sweden at the beginning of 1895, in England and France in the middle of 1895, in the Netherlands and Italy in 1896, and was delayed in the United States by the 1896 setback until the middle of 1897. Similarly, the severe post-war depression of 1921 did not yield to revival uniformly in the various countries, but was spread over at least three years; and one can even question whether some countries recovered at all.

"As to the recession of 1929, there can be no doubt that definite evidence of recovery began to appear in many countries in the last half of 1932. Although in many instances there was backsliding in the early months of 1933, the upward trend was again clearly in evidence by summer. Like all revivals, it has not been uniform; it has been extremely ragged."

Taking up first the figures for industrial production in the leading countries, Dr. Thorp writes that "the direction is clearly upwards." But he adds that there appears to be little uniformity among the various countries, either in terms of the degree of the decline or of the extent of the subsequent recovery.

U. S. in Middle of Picture

"This may be due in part to the character of the indexes," points out Dr. Thorp, "but it is caused in greater degree by the different characteristics of the countries concerned and the divergence of their economic policies. While Japan at no time after 1932 fell below her 1928 level, at least four countries approximated a cut to one-half the 1928 rate of production. The United States is squarely in the middle of the picture as far as the degree of recovery is concerned. However, inasmuch as its decline was so great, it is among those farthest from the 1928 level at the present time."

"Of particular importance from the social point of view," continues Dr. Thorp, "is the record of unemployment. The three centers of most severe unemployment during the depression have been the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom. In the spring of 1933 these three countries alone had a total of about 20.5 million unemployed. By August 1934, this was reduced to approximately 15.0 millions. All available evidence reveals persistently high records of unemployment in nearly every country. While there has been a very real gain during the last year, the gradual exhaustion of individual resources has greatly aggravated the problem of relief."

"Gold" Countries Trend Down

Turning then to wholesale prices, Dr. Thorp lists in two columns the countries where price indexes have been advancing and those where they have been declining. Among the former are the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Among the latter, the greatest declines have been suffered by Poland, France, Belgium and Italy.

Dr. Thorp comments on this showing as follows: "For all the countries in the first column except Japan, where the rise in prices occurred chiefly in 1932, prices reached the end of a long period of decline in the spring of 1933; then advanced; and held fairly steady until the summer of 1934, when the advance was again resumed under impetus of the short agricultural yields in prospect. Prices in the countries still on gold have continued their steady downward march."

Discussing finally the figures for foreign trade, Dr. Thorp points out that there has been no general recovery in this respect, in fact that estimates prepared by the League of Nations reach a new low in the third quarter of 1934 when measured in gold prices. "However," notes Dr. Thorp, "since the middle of 1932 gold prices have fallen, so the physical volume of trade has advanced slightly. While this is true in world terms, gains or losses by individual countries are clearly in evidence."

U. S. Treasury Offers $75,000,000 of Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A new offering of about $75,000,000 in Treasury bills to be dated Dec. 26 is announced by the Treasury Department. On this same date $75,253,000 in the same type of securities fall due.

The bills will be of 182-day maturity. They will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder and at maturity will be paid at face value without interest.

Bids will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to 2 p. m., eastern standard time, Dec. 21.

Steady Movement In Wool Trading Expected to Hold

Demand to Be Greatest in Light Goods—Dealers Are Well Stocked

While the belated rush to procure wool for heavyweight goods for this winter season, resulting in heavier purchases for account of the mills to cover these fabric orders, is now fairly well at an end, handlers of wool are of the opinion that there will continue to be a fairly steady movement in wool during the greater part of the current winter season.

From now on, the bulk of the purchases undoubtedly will be for lightweight goods. It will not be strange, therefore, if buying is less active for a time.

The current year-end witnesses a substantial quantity of wool left in the hands of the dealers. It is estimated that stocks in the hands of the so-called 27 approved dealers, who may receive consignments of Government-controlled wools, approximate 200,000,000 pounds. To these stocks, it is calculated, there should be added 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds of wool in the hands of "unapproved" dealers, who are free of Government control, and of the growers themselves, quite aside from stocks held by the manufacturers, which latter are not heavy.

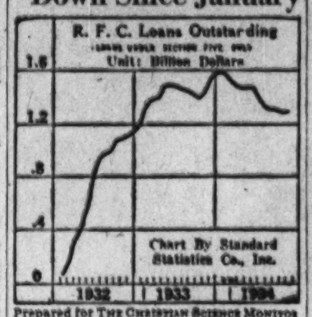
The big test of this market will come during the next three or four months, when the trade will seek to put itself into position to lift the 1935 clip of domestic wool. Two factors will determine, chiefly, the outcome. Of prime importance, in this connection, will be the demand for domestic piecegoods and of secondary importance is the likely strength of the foreign markets.

In the latter connection, it is pertinent to say that prices in the foreign markets latterly have shown a fair degree of strength. The closing of the last series of the London Colonial wool auctions illustrated this with a recovery at the close in prices of about all that was lost from the opening rates. Some few descriptions were, in fact, slightly above the October sale's close. Since the close of the sales, the Bradford market has remained very firm.

Mostly, the demand centers on the fine territory and Texas wools which can be sold in the range of 60 to 65 cents, clean basis, and up to 67 and 68 for the best staple lots in the original bags.

Some interest continues to be shown for scoured wools, especially for odds and ends of wool which can be gotten up and sold in the range of 35 to 50 cents for use in the coarser woolens of the sports and overcoat types.

Trend of RFC Loans Down Since January



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMOUNTS of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans outstanding since its organization early in 1932 are traced on the accompanying chart. They are now showing a tendency to flatten out, following the peak made early this year.

Power Production Continues to Move To Higher Levels

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 15, exceeded to the 1930 level and is up in the 1929 territory as it continues to break records for more than 200 weeks.

Output totaled 1,767,418,000 kilowatt hours for the week, which is a 7.5 per cent increase over production in the corresponding week of last year, reports the Edison Electric Institute today.

Output for the last week compares with 1,743,427,000 units produced in the preceding week when the gain over 1933 was slightly higher at 7.7 per cent.

The percentage increase over the like week of 1933 in the New England district rose to 4.1 per cent, from 3.5 per cent the week before. Throughout the country production of electricity is increasing in accordance with custom as the peak load usually occurs at this time of the year.

Eugene R. Black

ATLANTA, Dec. 19 (AP)—Eugene R. Black, who passed on here today, resigned his post recently as head of the Federal Reserve Board, a position to which he was drafted by President Roosevelt. He did so to return to his old job of governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of the sixth district here.

Since his return to Atlanta Mr. Black had been serving as liaison between the banks of the country and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Black was a militant leader in the industrial and cultural life of Atlanta and the South.

On May 8, 1933, President Roosevelt named him chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed Eugene Meyer. He did noteworthy work in the Roosevelt Administration.

In addition to this Mr. Black has spent much of his time recently in traveling about the country in contacting banks in connection with his commission to stimulate credit facilities.

After attending the University of Georgia, he began the practice of law in Atlanta but transferred to the banking field. In 1928 he was made governor of the sixth Federal Reserve district bank, succeeding M. B. Wellborn.

Crop Production This Year 22 P. C. Below 1933 Period

Lowest in 30 Years—Total Value of All Crops Rises $668,361,000, However

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Crop production in the United States has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture to have declined 22 per cent below last year due to drought and government control of output.

The total value of all crops produced was $4,782,826,000, compared with $4,114,265,000 last year and $2,882,195,000 in 1932.

The acreage devoted to growing crops was estimated at 288,608,000 acres, excluding land devoted to fruit. This was a decline of 40,500,000 acres, or 12 per cent, from last year and was about 10 per cent below the average acreage harvested during the last 10 years.

Lowest in 30 Years

"It was probably the lowest total harvested in more than 30 years," the year-end crop report of the department declared.

Exceptionally low yields were obtained in many crops. Field crops averaged about 15 per cent less than last year and about 20 per cent below the average during the preceding 10 years.

Corn, with the smallest production in more than half a century, principally because of this summer's drought, was valued at $1,085,565,000, compared with $924,930,000 for last year and $558,902,000 for two years ago. Production this year was 1,380,718,000 bushels and acreage 87,486,000, compared with 2,351,658,000 bushels and 103,260,000 acres last year and 2,906,873,000 bushels and 103,668,000 acres two years ago.

Wheat production is almost 300,000,000 bushels below the average harvest during the five years, 1927-31. Value of the total crop this year is $432,441,000, compared with $359,048,000 last year and $238,828,000 for 1932.

Total wheat production this year was 496,469,000 bushels and the area harvested, 42,235,000 acres, compared with 528,975,000 bushels and 47,910,000 acres last year, and 57,114,000 and 745,788,000 bushels in 1932.

Other Crops Listed

Production and value of other crops this year and last included:

Buckwheat, 9,062,000 bushels and $5,227,000, compared with 7,844,000 and $4,162,000.

Grain sorghums, 34,542,000 bushels and $28,415,000, compared with 88,082,000 and $35,903,000.

Hay: (all) 56,690,000 tons, and $779,530,000, compared with 74,607,000 tons and $580,549,000.

Beans (dry edible): 10,159,000 bags of 100 lbs., and $35,159,000; compared with 12,338,000 bags, and $33,383,000.

Potatoes: 385,287,000 bushels, and $160,099,000, compared with 320,203,000 and $223,880,000.

Sweet potatoes: 67,400,000 bushels, and $43,033,000, compared with 65,134,000 and $37,891,000.

Apples, 119,855,000 bushels and $102,178,000, compared with 142,981,000 and $97,540,000.

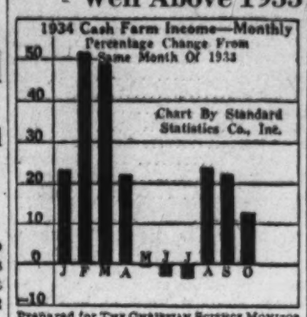
Peaches, 45,404,000 bushels and $34,770,000, compared with 44,692,000 and $32,340,000.

Pears, 23,474,000 bushels and $16,193,000, compared with 21,192,000 and $10,780,000.

Grapes, 1,775,168 tons and $35,519,000, compared with 1,909,581 and $33,841,000.

The total value of commercial truck crops for market, except potatoes, this year was $151,301,000 and those for manufacture was $41,350,000, compared with $135,248,000 and $31,557,000 last year.

Cash Farm Income Well Above 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CASH income of the farmer for all but three months of this year has been well above the year earlier.

Total farm income this year, including federal bounties and subsidies, will be some 27 per cent greater than in 1933.

New Life Insurance Sales for 11 Months 9.4 P.C. Above 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Although new life insurance production for November was 6 per cent less than for November of last year, the volume of new production for the first 11 months of 1934 showed an increase of 9.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933, according to the report forwarded today by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce for official use.

Total new business of the 42 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in this country amounted to $7,766,856,000, compared with $7,097,346,000 last year, an increase of 9.4 per cent.

New life insurance production in November totaled $676,757,000, as compared with $681,049,000 last year and $694,718,000 this last October, when the gain over October, 1933, was 5.7 per cent.

Last month ordinary and industrial insurance both showed increases over 1933 figures, but group insurance declined 32.2 per cent, the report says. New ordinary insurance amounted to $443,157,000, compared with $436,723,000 in November, 1933, and industrial insurance totaled $205,463,000, compared with $202,843,000. Group insurance was $28,137,000, compared with $41,483,000 a year ago.

Newspaper Advertising Up Sharply in November

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The trend of newspaper advertising turned upward sharply in November, overcoming four-fifths of the usual seasonal loss from October levels, according to the Editor & Publisher, newspaper and advertising publication.

The lineage index compiled by the weekly rose from 88.4 for October to 94.4 for November. The previous high had been 91.1 in August.

Labor-Capital Truce Awaited By President

Both Sides Still Hold to Original Positions on Collective Bargaining

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—President Roosevelt today expressed hope that his efforts to secure a six-months' truce between capital and labor in the steel industry would be successful despite the fact that nothing tangible was accomplished at yesterday's conference at the White House. The only result to date is an agreement on the part of both sides to further conferences under the auspieces of the National Steel Labor Relations Board.

The Houde Decision

Settlement depends almost entirely on the question of majority or minority rule in collective bargaining. The industry has agreed to accept the six-months' truce and also to recognize the Labor Board as an arbitration agency provided it is guaranteed the right to bargain independently with all groups of its employees.

But the steel labor representatives have insisted firmly that they can accept no settlement or truce which does not guarantee majority representation as defined in the Houde decision by the National Labor Relations Board. The principle of the exclusive right of the majority labor group to deal with the employer is now to the forefront in all labor programs. The disposition is to accept nothing which does not grant this principle.

Seeks a Compromise

The employers are almost equally determined to refuse majority representation since concession on this point would weaken their company union defenses and very probably open the industry to the invasion of the American Federation of Labor unions. Heretofore they have been in the main successful in keeping out the national unions.

The President's efforts to secure a six-months truce in steel mark the first direct step he has taken to bring about the general capital-labor truce for which he appealed in his speech of last October. His attention is directed especially to this industry at the time being, due to excessive labor unrest. The tentative settlement which ended the strike threat last spring has not proved satisfactory to labor and trouble is believed imminent unless the Administration can persuade both sides to agree to both a compromise and to a definite truce.

ANNUITIES
offer greatest security plus much higher permanent incomes.
Annuity values are now at a maximum. Act promptly before rates are reduced
W. J. Gundelfinger
Insurance for every need.
100 Milk Street Hancock 1030 Boston

The World's Business

Industrial Profits

UNEMPLOYMENT and profits data are among the "blanks" in American statistics which an army of zealous statisticians are busily engaged in filling in. Perhaps we shall never get unemployment figures at all comparable with European data till an unemployment insurance system is installed. As for profits, the trouble here is with bases of computation. Accountancy is not sufficiently standardized. In a stout volume just received from the National Bureau of Economic Research—an organization which has cast more light on American conditions than perhaps any other—the entire subject is explored encyclopaedically. The author is Prof. Ralph C. Epstein. Unfortunately, the book arrived after my recent excursion into new deal profits. But, at a time when so much depends upon the wise encouragement of industrial enterprise, there need be no excuse for returning to the subject. Profits determine the direction and extent of business. If, in the fervor of reform, action is taken to frustrate the quest for profits, the pump of private enterprise will never be primed, and all the water (in the shape of government money) now put into it will simply flow out again, instead of promoting a prosperity flow.

Mr. Epstein's study helps to clarify many of the problems in connection with profits on which everybody except a handful of highly specialized students is hazy. Many of the terms, for instance, are extremely confusing. First, what are profits? This looks like a simple question till one dips into this book. Subtract expenditures from income and you have profits. Not at all; a vital item is the appraisal at the time of striking the balance sheet of "net changes in position and prospects of the business as a whole," to use the introductory words of Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell. Most of these x's for which allowance has to be made before totaling up the items are concerned with depreciation and the pricing of fixed assets.

So far we are thinking of the profits of a single enterprise. But most of the current figures introduce the concept of the net profit of business enterprise. That means that one must assess the position of more than one concern. If the figure is to be at all representative, the sample chosen must (1), take in a sizable number of undertakings; (2), extend over different groups of industries; (3), yield information over a space of years, and (4), include both successful and not so successful businesses. A figure of average net return of business enterprise is not worth much as a guide if it is not based on these four desiderata. This is why Professor Epstein's study is invaluable—he has thrown his net wide and dug intensively for his data.

For oratorical purposes the average return on business profits is sometimes confused with the average return on investors' money. Nothing could be more unfair. Investors suffer losses as well as enjoy gains. It was a just statistical postscript that a recent cartoonist added to the discussion on profits which showed an investor on a park bench who, in response to the kindly remonstrance of a passer-by, "You ought to have saved, young man," replied, "I did." I, personally, have only just liquidated an unprofitable investment which I wish I had kept in the sock! More businesses fail than succeed, and the amount of investment capital that ends in waste paper is immense. It is impossible to determine the magnitude of unreported liquidation and reorganization losses. Some are, of course, assumed by going concerns, but experience and existing figures of business failures are proof that the average of business profits is substantially higher than the average return to investors.

The National Bureau's study concerns the income statements of 2046 manufacturing corporations, 664 trading corporations, 88 mining corporations, and 346 financial corporations. It also covers 10 years' operations, from 1919-28. The grand average rate of return which Professor Epstein gets for his 3144 identical corporations over this period is 9.2 per cent, after federal taxes are deducted. This may seem somewhat high unless we keep in view the fact that it probably represents a "good" sample. A corporation that lasts 10 years is certainly better than average. The figure, for instance, is substantially higher than that which Professor Epstein himself gets from the official income tax data for all corporations engaged in manufacturing, trade, finance and mining for a five-year period, from 1924-28. This is 6.2 per cent, after the deduction of federal taxes. And, to go back to a point already mentioned, the data do not tell us anything about the average return on invested capital. According to Colonel Rorty, if all the legitimate ventures in any competitive industry were followed through from establishment to extinction, with full account taken of all gains and losses, the average earnings on the invested money "would very slightly, if at all, exceed the going rate of interest."

The study so far has been regarded from the standpoint of the citizen confronted with the current discussion on profits. Within its covers are analyzed the largest collection of income statements ever investigated. On the results the politically minded citizen has his theories. To the investor, however, the tome is of equal importance. Hit or miss investments are, I suppose, all too common. Persons of moderate means, engaged in other work all day, have not the time to be "scientific" in investing their savings. In too many cases they are the victims of the pseudo-scientific or rely on current displays in the stock market, which may be real or fictitious, and which always are momentary. From the basis of the average return, it is of interest to know whether a particular industry is up to the average how earnings vary in different industries, whether larger enterprises are more profitable than small, and so on. Another article must be reserved for a summary of what this study reveals on those and other important questions.

H. B. E.

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

Washington's strategy in fortifying Dorchester Heights gained a great advantage at small cost.

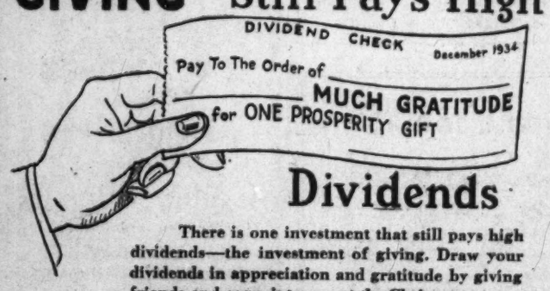
It is often possible nowadays by prompt action and sound judgment to attain a more desirable investment position.

In view of the opportunities afforded by changing conditions, you should find our alert, well informed and experienced guidance in investments a great advantage. It costs a small percentage of the income.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON
24 FEDERAL STREET
Charles Francis Adams, President

An organization equipped with experience and facilities to render professional advice in investment matters.
CHAPIN, TWITCHELL & CO., INC.
INVESTMENT COUNSEL AND MANAGEMENT
654 MADISON AVENUE AT 60TH STREET NEW YORK
TELEPHONE REGENT 4-7242

GIVING Still Pays High



Dividends

There is one investment that still pays high dividends—the investment of giving. Draw your dividends in appreciation and gratitude by giving friends and acquaintances at the Christmas season

A PROSPERITY GIFT

This consists of one month of The Christian Science Monitor, four issues of the Christian Science Sentinel, one issue of The Christian Science Journal, and the January issue of the Quarterly. Orders may be placed for the gift from December 1, 1934, to January 31, 1935. *Just use the coupon below.*

The Christian Science Publishing Society
Boston, Massachusetts
Inclosed is $1 for which please send A Prosperity Gift and announcement card to:

Name .....

Address .....

Donor's Name ..... Address HA-17

"I Bequeath to My Children . . ."

Every person of property realizes that it is impossible to tell what effect future conditions will have upon his estate and upon the lives of his heirs.

His desire to provide future protection for those who are dependent upon him is strong. He wants to give his children the education and the training which will enable them to possess the knowledge and character necessary to do their work in the world. He does everything within his power to make such education certain.

There are many ways in which The New England Trust Company can assist those who are considering how best to plan for the future. Its officers are always available to those wishing to consult them.

The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH · · 99 NEWBURY STREET
Member Federal Reserve System

Alabama Is Leader With Four Players on All-Star Eleven

Southeastern Conference All-Star Football Team for 1934

Position	Player and class	College
Left end	Donald M. Hutson '35	Alabama
Left tackle	Justin M. Rukas '36	Louisiana State
Left guard	Charles A. Marr '35	Alabama
Center	Homer H. Robinson '35	Tulane
Right guard	John N. Brown '35	Georgia
Right tackle	William E. Lee '35	Alabama
Right end	Roy E. Rose '36	Tennessee
Quarterback	Abe Mickal '36	Louisiana State
Left halfback	Millard R. Howell '35	Alabama
Right halfback	Charles W. Vaughan '35	Tennessee
Fullback	Claude Simons Jr. '35	Tulane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 19—Those experts who select the various all-star teams are wont to unleash all known superlatives in describing the individual members, and the team as a whole. In picking the Monitor's all-Southern Conference team for 1934, relative values have been held in mind, and that no part can be greater than the whole. As in all lines of endeavor experience has weighed heavily in determining players for the various positions, yet several sophomores stood out with such native ability that they came close to crowding older players from the first squad. Two players, William E. Lee '35 and Millard R. Howell '35 of Alabama, were on the Monitor's all-star team of 1933. The balance of the 1933 team graduated and were no longer available for consideration.

Eight Seniors

The team of 1934 is composed of eight seniors and three juniors, and it is believed to be at least equal in strength to the all-star picks of any section. Since it is axiomatic that successful teams must have good players, the race has gone to the strong, and the leading teams have garnered most of the all-star honors. Mighty Alabama leads with four, Tulane, Tennessee, and Louisiana, teams of approximately equal strength, have each been awarded two places, while Georgia is a step behind with one.

Beginning at center Robinson of Tulane was a practically unanimous choice for the position by coaches, officials, and writers. He is a rugged, 60-minute man who followed splendid work in 1933 with such sterling performances in 1934 that he finally won general recognition. Close to Robinson came the towering W. K. Francis '36, Alabama; Walter Gilbert '37, Auburn's sensational sophomore, and the light, but alert and scrappy John McKnight '36 of Georgia.

After vainly attempting for two years to break into a first-string tackle berth at Alabama, Charles A. Marr '35, finally found his proper niche at left guard where his 214 pounds of brawn was immovable. Marr stood out in a field of guards who were good but perhaps not great. The race for the opposite post was exceedingly close, with the place finally going to John N. Brown '35, Georgia's consistently fine player. In victory and defeat Brown was never outplayed by any of the excellent linemen he faced, was determined, intelligent, and fast enough to stand out in the all-important running guard assignment. Of almost equal value to their teams were Murray B. Warmath '35, formerly a splendid end at Tennessee, who did even better work at guard this year, Capt. Ralph L. Hatley '35, of Tennessee, G. T. Tessier '35, of Tulane, and Osborne M. Helveston '36, of Louisiana.

The tackle positions found Capt. William E. Lee '35 of Alabama heading the parade. Lee was an exceptional player, easily the best tackle the South has had since the days of F. W. Sington, also of Alabama. He was a real leader whose forceful personality was an inspiration to his team throughout the season. While not as heavy as Lee, Louisiana State's Justin M. Rukas '36 was sturdy, fast, and a hard and consistent charger in every contest. The mainstay of a well-balanced line, his excellent play gives him the edge over such splendid performers as the powerful Samuel E. Brown '36 and Randolph Throgmorton '36 of Vanderbilt; C. W. Williams '35, Georgia Tech.; H. H. Bailey '35 and Edward Crawford '37 of Tennessee.

Donald M. Hutson '35 of Alabama, and Roy E. Rose '36 of Tennessee are chosen for the ends. Hutson has been proclaimed the South's best end in 10 years, and this is genuine praise when the last decade has seen such luminaries as Nash, Shiver, and Smith of Georgia, Arial of Auburn, Dalrymple of Tulane, and Winslett and Smith of Alabama. Weighing around 190 pounds and standing an even six feet Hutson is too rugged to be circled on the defense. He has no peer as a pass receiver, and many of Alabama's victories were due to his blocking on offense. There was a close contest for the opposite terminal with the place going to Roy E. Rose '36 of Tennessee. Weighing 205 pounds and standing two inches over six feet, Rose refused to give ground on end runs, and was a strong interferer. His uncanny ability to catch passes placed him on a par with Hutson in that department, and many of Tennessee's most important touchdowns were the result of Rose's rare ability in that direction. Huge Paul A. Bryant '36, Alabama, Auburn's alert and able W. V. Fenton '35, W. Geny '36 and Richard Plasman '37, Vanderbilt, W. J. Barrett '36, Louisiana, Capt. Joseph F. Rupert '35, Kentucky, M. M. Morris '36, Auburn, and L. E. Pounders '35, Tennessee, were other outstanding ends.

Brilliant Backs

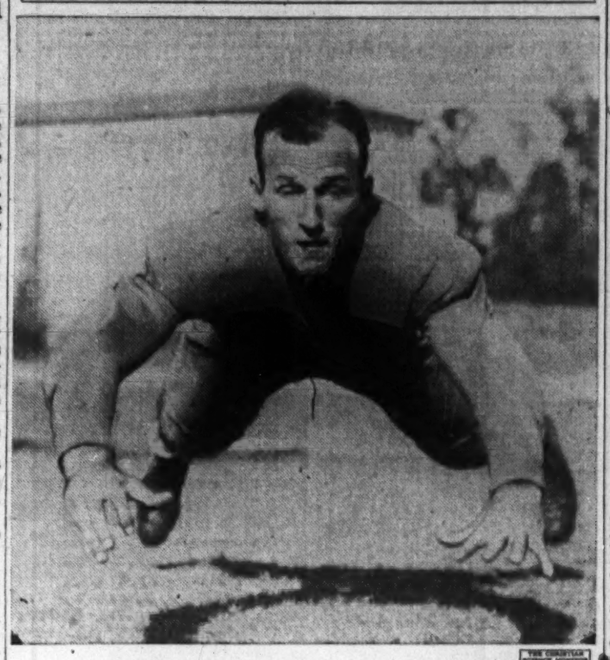
Members of the backfield are all normally halfbacks, and each is given a place because of the scarcity of outstanding regular players at the quarterback and fullback positions. Each of the quartet honored is a brilliant runner, plunger and passer. Only Vaughan is short of being a superb punter, and Mickal is an exceptional placement kicker. Seldom is so much all-around talent assembled in one backfield. Because he is highly intelligent, a natural leader, and has quarterbacked some during his varied football career, the signal-calling post has been assigned to Louisiana's mighty Abe Mickal '36. Little need be said about him. He is one of the best kickers and passers on the gridiron, and a fine runner and blocker in the bargain. Howell, a player who failed to make the Alabama freshman team, only to blossom out as a sophomore star on the varsity, is placed at his customary left halfback position. He was the sparkplug of Alabama's backfield. A clever and dangerous runner, kicker and passer, he was the coaches' ideal. In addition to remarkable yardage gained from scrimmage, his return of kicks was little short of sensational.

Worthy Successor

Fiery and colorful Charles W. Vaughan '35, Tennessee's leading back, gains the right halfback post. A splendid runner, Vaughan excelled in passing, and has been compared with Tennessee's great R. L. Dodd in that art. Claude Simons Jr., a 190-pound star, is given the fullback post because of his fleet, yet powerful, style of running, and his ability to handle the ball on a variety of intricate plays. Simons was the difference between an average and good Tulane team. Rugged and a star in every phase of the running, kicking, and passing game, Simons was a climax runner who made the deciding touchdown in a number of Tulane victories. He is a worthy successor to a line of famous Tulane backs.

Inferior team support, or subordination of opportunity to fellow players has kept several superb backs from making the first eleven. In this class belong Riley Smith '36, Alabama's big signal-caller and blocker extraordinary; A. B. Johnson '37, Kentucky's powerful and amazing runner at halfback; Phillip Dickens '37, Tennessee's sensational sophomore; Randall Dixon '36, Vanderbilt's all-around back, and C. H. Roberts '35, Georgia Tech's tiny ball of fire at quarterback. Other exceptional backs were J. M. Angelich '36, Alabama's fleet runner; Fullback Joseph Demyanovitch '35, strong Alabama plunger and blocker, Georgia's consistently brilliant John M. Bond '36, J. R. Mitchell '37, Auburn; D. J. Phillips '35, Georgia Tech.; B. A. Yates '35, E. A. Seago '36, J. L. Fatheree '36, and W. R. Sullivan '35, all of Louisiana; Bernard Mintz '36, Tulane; E. E. Rodgers '36 and E. K. Hutson '35, Ole Miss; Charles Armstrong '37, Miss. State; Ralph Ruch '35, Sewanee; J. W. Brown '35 and W. W. Chase '36, Florida; Cy. Grant '35 and George Chapman '35, Georgia. Robert Oliver '36 of Tennessee and E. C. Palmer '36 of Tennessee were in a class by themselves as defensive backs.

An All-Southeastern Conference Player



Justin M. Rukas, Louisiana State University Football Team.

Basketball's Graduation Is Well Received

More Than Dozen Nations Desire to Send Teams to the Olympics

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 19 (AP)—Graduation of basketball to the select circle of recognized international sports by its inclusion in the 1936 Olympic Games has brought response from more than a score of nations desiring to post entry.

Notice of the interest shown in the game at the successful climax of a long campaign to have it as part of the Quadrennial International Athletic Show was given by Karl Diem of Berlin, secretary of the committee on arrangements for the Olympic Games, in a letter to Dr. F. C. Allen, director of athletics at University of Kansas.

Allen is chairman of the Olympic basketball committees of both the National Rules Committee and the National Basketball Coaches Association.

Diem wrote that Renato Jones, secretary-general of the International Basketball Federation, had received favorable responses from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, Cuba, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland and the United States.

Canada also will enter, according to J. H. Crocker of London, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Olympic Committee, and Allen expressed belief Mexico would compete.

Rules makers are busy drafting a set of regulations that can be understood mutually by all competing athletes.

Turnesa Scores A Startling 62 In Nassau Golf

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 19 (AP)—Blasting par by six strokes and the course record by two, Joe Turnesa of Hartford, Conn., yesterday, turned in one of the lowest rounds ever made in a major competition to take the lead at the first 18 holes of the $5000 British Colonial open golf tournament with a dazzling 62.

He used but 25 putts in running up a two-stroke edge over Ralph Stonehouse of Indianapolis and Jack Thompson of Youngstown, Ohio, both of whom equaled the course record at 64.

Pressing closely after Stonehouse and Thompson was Billy Burke with a 65. Ten of the American professionals broke par in the most amazing exhibition ever seen on the 5928-yard British Colonial course.

Tied at 66 were three others—Al R. Watrous of Birmingham, Mich., Willie Macfarlane of Oakridge, N. Y., and Archie Hambrick of French Lick, Ind.

Tied for fifth place with a 67 each were Leo Fraser of Saginaw, Mich., John Golden of Noroton, Conn., and L. P. Schalk of Hamilton, Ohio.

Olin A. Dutra, United States open champion and pretournament favorite, was grouped with four others at par 68. They were Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va.; Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo.; Tony Longo of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y.

Bruno Minkley of Buffalo, N. Y., shot an 80 to take the lead over all amateurs competing for the Governor of the Bahamas Trophy. Gov. Bede Clifford, close friend of the Prince of Wales, turned in an 88.

Almost ideal weather conditions yesterday helped the pros in their low-scoring orgy.

Another 18-hole round will be played today, and the tournament is scheduled to end with the playing of 36 holes Thursday.

Young Hockey Players Today Are Over-Coached Says Lester Patrick

Opinion was one-sided at the Boston Bruin before-the-game dinner last night. Of the principals expected to be present, only Lester Patrick, Ranger manager attended. It had been planned that Frank, Lester's brother and manager of the Bruins, would be there too. Frank, it seems, was indisposed and unable to be on hand.

A discussion of modern hockey, ancient hockey and the interesting career of the two brother magnates while operating the Pacific Coast Hockey League was thus averted. Lester is never without opinion or vocabulary of expression, so there was no absence of hockey talk nor a trace of boredom.

He soon sized up the situation: that the Boston scribes were a witty lot and mixed jocular comment and seriousness with their hockey. In every respect the tall, angular, gray-haired New York Ranger vice-president was ready to match. He fired back at all bantering and spouted eloquently when seriously queried.

Two of the most interesting angles Lester went into with detail and personal version were the growth of the young hockeyist and his own son, now a member of the Ranger hockey team. In regard to his son Lynn he commented entertainingly.

"Lynn probably had a more difficult task to break into professional hockey than the average boy. Perhaps he is in this game a little too soon, but outside pressure was brought to bear upon me and influenced my accepting him. He is forced to adhere to the same rules and regulations as the other players, and is granted no personal favors because of parental relation.

"His early hockey history is less in experience than many of your boys around here. Out on the Pacific Coast he had some opportunity to practice, but then our rink burned down and he did not lace on a shoe skate for four years. Last season he played hockey and basketball at Montreal, and this fall he went through the school I conducted at Winnipeg. Lynn is far from a great hockey player, or even certain to stay in the majors; but he is a natural-born athlete and a likely prospect."

Then the famous hockey character turned to the development of youngsters preparatory to major-league hockey in general. "Young hockey players today are over-coached. In the old days the many amateur teams were handled by someone in authority, but the players learned their hockey themselves. Ice-crusted sidewalks and streets were the developing grounds and the sole instruction consisted of 'there is the net, here is the puck and let's see you put it in.'

"Stickhandling is becoming a lost art. The decline is alarming. In our day (turning to Art Ross who played at the same time the Patricks did) every player was a stickhandler. He never reached the top unless he could stickhandle. Speed, size, bodychecking and a good shot were added assets, but stickhandling was essential.

"Today hockey players are holding positions in the major league on mere speed, ability to bodycheck or a good shot. Many of the youths come to professional hockey with no other knowledge than how to skate and cover a wing. Often their knowledge consists of 'never go inside the opponent's defense and cover your man.'"

Efforts of the writer to secure a version about the absence of bodychecking from either Ross or Patrick failed to result in a satisfactory explanation. With much bantering upon their part the only inference gathered implied that the defensemen today are all potential scorers and too busy to adhere to the old order of heavy-checking defense duties.

Sporting Around the Hub

TWO Hub girl skiers—Mary Bird and Faith Donaldson—affiliated with the White Mountain Ski Runners of Boston, have been selected to try out for the American team which will compete abroad this winter. The United States team is sponsored by the Amateur Ski Club of New York, and will take part in the European championships at Murren, a famous resort of the Bernese Oberland of Switzerland, Feb. 22-25. Official practice begins Jan. 10 at St. Anton in Austria. The tourists have the sanction of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association. Miss Bird surprised the skiing world last winter by flashing across the finish line of the national downhill championships ahead of most of the 53 men competitors. Miss Donaldson has also done well in competition in New England.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Harvard varsity basketball team will play its first Eastern Intercollegiate League home game at the Indoor Athletic Building at 8:30 o'clock tonight when it meets Princeton. Harvard has already played one league game showing surprisingly well against University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday night when the powerful Penn team was held to a 26-16 score. Princeton took both basketball games from Harvard a year ago by one-sided scores, but the Crimson squad hopes to win its first league game in two years on its own floor tonight. The game is open to the public and there will be a general admission of 75 cents.

♪ ♪ ♪

Don Elser, the giant fullback, and Marty Peters, the fleet end, are among the gridiron greats of Notre Dame who will be on the firing line for the South Benders in the basketball game with Holy Cross at the Boston Arena on Dec. 31. Layden, hero of the Notre Dame football triumph over Southern California, also will accompany the team east. Rumor has it that an important football announcement linking Notre Dame and Holy Cross may be made on New Year's Eve.

♪ ♪ ♪

Roland Hancock of Stoneham and John Shimkonis of Andover both scored 70's in the $5000 British Colonial open golf tournament in Nassau, Bahamas, yesterday. The Bay State pros were way behind Joe Turnesa, who scored a startling 62. Play continues today and tomorrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Hemenway Gymnasium, which has been a financial loss to the Harvard Athletic Association for the last five years, may be turned into a recreation center for the commuters to Harvard College. The gym is now used only by members of the Harvard graduate school.

♪ ♪ ♪

Helen Cabot of Jamaica Plain and Edith Drury of Concord, N. H., a sophomore at Radcliffe College, won the opening matches in the women's handicap squash racquets tournament at the Harvard Club of Boston courts yesterday. Miss Cabot defeated Mary E. Drury, 39-30, while Edith Drury beat Frances Adams, 45-28, and Virginia Ellis, 45-20.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the Greater Boston Badminton League matches this week, Waban defeated Watertown, 3 to 1, in Class A; Watertown defeated Waban, 4 to 0, in the first district of Class B; and Mattapan scored a clean sweep over Christian Union in the second district of Class B.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Brown, Manager of the Boston Olympic Hockey Club, has signed Joe Patrick, son of Manager Frank Patrick of the Boston Bruins, to play for his club against Dartmouth College on Saturday night at the Boston Arena. The other half of the hockey doubleheader will see the Boston English High School and the Boston Latin School teams in action.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	8	1	3	28	18	17
Boston	8	0	6	34	28	16
Detroit	6	1	6	42	26	13
Rangers	4	0	9	35	51	8

Canadian Division

Toronto	12	0	2	46	29	24
Montreal	7	0	5	33	24	14
Americans	5	2	7	28	36	12
Canadiens	3	3	6	21	28	9
St. Louis	3	1	12	21	48	7

Results Dec. 18

Boston 5, Rangers 3.
Chicago 1, Canadiens 1, overtime.
St. Louis 2, Americans 1, overtime.

Cardinals Pay Dividend

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19 (AP)—The world champion St. Louis Cardinals have declared and paid a 10 per cent dividend on both common and preferred stock, which totals approximately $100,000. President Sam Breadon's share of the melon is about $75,000, as he holds 72 per cent of the stock in the National League club. The amount of the dividend was a surprise to baseball followers, who believed the Cardinals were a financial disappointment last season. The big World Series cut, profit of the regular season, and gains from sales of players swelled the total. This year's dividend is the first declared in three years. In 1931 the club declared three dividends, each totaling $50,081, or $5 a share.

New South Wales Wins

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 19 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales won the Sheffield Shield cricket match with South Australia yesterday by 234 runs.

College Wrestling Result

Tufts 30, Norwich 6.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Perry Evidently Needs a Rest

REPORTS which have been coming out of Australia that Frederick J. Perry of England, holder of the Wimbledon and United States lawn tennis singles championship titles and No. 1 player on the British Davis Cup team, had been meeting with reverses in that country, do not come as much of a surprise to those who have played or followed the game of lawn tennis for any number of years. Perry has been taking part in a very intensive campaign during the past two or more years and there is no doubt but what it has taken its toll on his playing. We know of only one player who has been able to play day in and day out and not suffer any serious letdown in his play and that is William T. Tilden 2d. It is only a short time ago that H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. was the victim of a too long campaign on the courts and he paid for it in no uncertain way. We can also recall the fate that befell Maurice E. McLoughlin, the famous comet from California. It is quite likely that Perry will regain his best form if he quits the game for a good long rest and it is our opinion that he will have to start right in on this rest if he is going to retain his Wimbledon title or be of any real service to England when she is called upon to defend the Davis Cup next summer.

♪ ♪ ♪

He Is Still the Champion and a Good One

If we did not know golf, reports which are coming from the Pacific coast to the effect that W. Lawson Little Jr., United States and British amateur champion, was not the top player on the Stanford University golf team, we would be very much surprised and wonder just what had happened to the titleholder. But golf is a most uncertain game, and even the great Bobby Jones, when he was in his prime, lost a match or two in a most unexpected fashion. If Jones could do such a thing, there is really no reason why any other amateur champion should not lose a match once in a while. In trying out for the Stanford team recently Little dropped to the position of No. 3. Thomas R. Dwyer of Sacramento was the fellow-student who removed Little from the No. 1 place, and then an undergraduate by the name of Jack W. Hoerner of Hastings, Neb., holder of the Nebraska state championship title, removed the national champion from the No. 2 position. Verne S. Stewart of Albuquerque, N. M., then challenged Little for the No. 3 place, but we have not yet learned how this match came out. All we can say is that if Stanford has two undergraduates who are really better golfers than Lawson Little, the wearers of the Cardinal are to be congratulated, and we are ready to send our condolences to the members of the college teams which will face them next spring.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Worth-While Relief Movement

Reports from St. Paul, Minn., state that some 60,000 amateur athletes in that State are to participate in a state-wide sports program during the winter under the auspices of the recreational department of the Minnesota State Emergency Relief Administration. George K. Tuttle, a former University of Minnesota football star, is supervisor of the division and he states that the program on such a state-wide scale will be the first of its kind in the United States. District tournaments are to be held and the winners will meet in the finals which will be held in St. Paul and Minneapolis during February and March. Other states would do well if they would follow a similar plan.

Jones Out as Coach At Louisiana State

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 19 (AP)—Dr. James M. Smith, president of Louisiana State University, last night announced the resignation of Capt. Lawrence "Biff" Jones as coach of the university football team. The resignation was the culmination of a conflict in authority between Jones and Senator Huey P. Long, who claimed the team as his "own."

Dr. Smith said the resignation was effective Jan. 1, and that Jones' assignment to the university by the War Department as an assistant professor of military science and tactics would not be affected by the change.

President Smith said a "half dozen" possible succesors to Jones as football coach were being considered.

Strong Plans Comeback

BROOKLYN, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced last night that Ken Strong, New York professional football Giants' star halfback, had signed to report to the Dodgers' spring baseball training camp in Orlando, Fla. Strong first tried his hand at pro baseball in 1931 when he played with Hazleton and batted at a .375 clip. He was purchased by the Detroit Tigers, who farmed him out to Toronto in the International League in 1932. He was hitting at .350 when he met with a mishap and was given his unconditional release in 1933.

College Basketball Results

Brown 33, Boston 30.
Columbia 30, Fordham 29.
Creighton 41, South Dakota 30.
Eau Claire T. 35, Winona T. 26.
Hamline 39, Illinois C. 29.
Hanover 37, Miami 34.
North Central 37, Albion 24.
Northwestern 26, Notre Dame 25.
South Carolina 24, Duke 23.
Springfield 41, Cornell 28.
St. John's 40, Providence 37.
Upper Iowa 40, Iowa Wesleyan 38.
Worcester P. I. 39, Coast Guard 0.
Xavier 37, Georgetown (Ky.) 21.
Yankton 41, Western Union 28.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	8	2	3	29	21	16
Windsor	6	3	6	25	27	12
Buffalo	7	2	6	35	33	14
Syracuse	5	2	6	27	28	10
Cleveland	5	0	8	26	38	10
Detroit	5	3	7	36	31	10

Results Dec. 18

Detroit 4, Windsor 3.
Buffalo 5, Cleveland 3.

White Sox Release Gaston

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Milton Gaston, veteran right-handed pitcher, was released unconditionally yesterday by the Chicago White Sox. Gaston has been pitching in the American League for 11 seasons, serving successively with New York, St. Louis, Washington, Boston and Chicago. He joined the White Sox in 1932.

U. S. Steel Stockholders

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—There were 191,797 holders of U. S. Steel Corp. common stock at the beginning of December, an increase of 24 from Sept. 1 when there were 191,773 owners of the common. On Dec. 1, 1933, the number was 187,130.

College Hockey Results

Harvard 5, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 10, Princeton 4.

Worcester P. I. Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19—William Miseveth '36 of Hampton, Conn., has been elected captain of the 1935 Worcester Polytechnic Institute football team. He has played a tackle position here for three years and was the only junior classman to receive a varsity letter during the past season. John R. Brand of Worcester has been elected captain of the 1935 soccer team.

Goslin Given Increase

DETROIT, Dec. 19 (AP)—Word was received here yesterday that Leon (Goose) Goslin, Detroit Tiger outfielder, who is in the East, has signed a three-year contract with the Detroit Baseball Company at a salary increase, the amount of which was not announced. Goslin joined the club at the opening of last season, coming from the Washington Senators.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Wednesday Night Dinners
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.

BOSTON

Special Christmas Dinner
$1.25 and $1.50
Please Make Reservations
Regular daily luncheon 45c up
Wednesday evening dinner served from 5:30 on, 75c up
Hotel Hemenway
91 WESTLAND AVENUE

Delicious food, well cooked, is probably why we serve over 60,000,000 people each year.
Waldorf

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

IRVINGTON CAFE
8 Irvington Street, off Huntington Avenue Near Mechanics Building
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER $1.25
Served from 11:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.
No Liquor Served

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

The Viking Restaurant
Featuring the World-Famous "Smörgasbord." Real Swedish food served in Swedish surroundings, in addition to our usual menu.
442 STUART STREET, at Copley Square
KENmore 6520 for reservations Open Sundays
Idale Holm, Hostess-Manager, Originator of 1812 House, Framingham Center

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily. Also a la Carte

CAFE MINERVA
Located in the Hotel Minerva
Opposite The Mother Church
Special Christmas Dinner
Served 11:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.
$1.25 per person

NEW YORK, N. Y.

321 WEST 56TH STREET
A Full Course Home Cooked DINNER 35c
Luncheon, 25c, 30c, 35c
ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

The Nantucket
91 CHARLES STREET
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER
12:30-5:30 . . . $1.25
Please make reservations early.
Dining Room Open Christmas Eve 'til 9:30

"GIVE A TREAT" A Delicious SUKI YAKI DINNER
Served in the typical Japanese manner.
Celery Hearts and Queen Olives, Clear Soup, Fried Shrimps with Grated Radish
CHICKEN or BEEF TENDERLOIN
Bamboo Shoots, Lotus Roots, Fresh Green Vegetables, Japanese Tea, Dessert. $1.50 and $1.25.
AMERICAN LUNCHEON AND DINNER served from 50c to $1
YAMA'S
47 East 49th Street, New York
Just a step West of Park Avenue

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

Seiler's Caterers Since 1873
1812 House on the Worcester Highway at Framingham Centre, Mass., Route 9
Where good food and tradition combine to please, and price is a consideration.

OLD ALGIERS
BROADWAY AT 102ND STREET
Lovely Food - Unique Atmosphere
LUNCHEON 45c AND 60c
DINNER 65c AND 90c
Music ALWAYS OPEN Dancing

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons Luncheon
Special Parties. Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays Dinner
E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

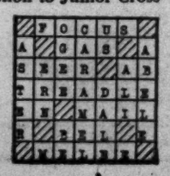
CHICAGO

Carder's RESTAURANT
No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
All Women Cooks
118 NO. DEARBORN ST. Chicago

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

Solution to Junior Cross Word



Our restaurant advertisers appreciate having you identify yourself as a reader of The Christian Science Monitor when you patronize them.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evgs. 8:30. 55c-$3.30—Mat. (Wed. and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. & 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER HERB WILLIAMS HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20.

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.75.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play
VALLEY FORGE with Philip Merivale
GUILD THEA., 52d W. of B'way; Evs. 8:30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30
Extra Mats. Christmas and New Year's Day

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—LAST 6 TIMES
The THEATRE GUILD presents
RAIN FROM HEAVEN
S. N. Behrman's New Play with
JANE COWL
JOHN HALLIDAY
And a Brilliant Cast

HOCKEY
THE MONITOR HOCKEY TEAM
vs.
WEST ROXBURY HOCKEY CLUB
At the Boston Arena
FRIDAY, DEC. 21
5.30 P. M. Admission 25c

Jones Beach
Worcester
Goslin
Madison
Danielson
Kent
Swanson
Aiello
Highland Coal
Fuel
Brunswick
Harrison

Dizzy Dean No. 1 Athlete During Season of 1934

Pitching Star Receives 268 Votes—Lawson Little Jr. Second

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Picking up where his great left-handed rival, Carl Owen Hubbell, left off a year ago, the celebrated Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean rules the sporting roost of 1934 as the outstanding performer, in any sport, by virtually a landslide vote of acclaim in the fourth annual Associated Press sports poll.

Nearly 75 per cent of the ballots, received from sports writers and editors throughout the country, named the right-handed pitching ace of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals as the No. 1 athlete of the year, amateur or professional.

At Head of 76 Lists

He was put at the head of the list by 76 out of 112 observers, each of whom was asked to name the three outstanding athletes of 1934. He easily outscored such notable rivals as William Lawson Little Jr., Max Baer, Fred Perry and Glenn Cunningham, who finished in that order, and collected a total of 268 points in the complete tabulation, more than double the total for Little, 113.

Hubbell, the 1933 winner, failed to receive a single vote, despite the fact the pitching ace of the New York Giants turned in one of the year's outstanding stunts in striking out Ruth, Gehrig, Foxx, Simmons and Cronin in succession in the all-star major league game.

Winner of 30 games during the regular National League season and victor in two out of three World Series starts, Dean's accomplishments as well as his colorful personality appealed more strongly to the sporting fraternity than the exploits of any baseball star since Babe Ruth was at the peak.

A share of the vote in this year's poll, however, coupled Dizzy and his 21-year-old brother, Paul or "Daffy" Dean, as an "entry" on the ground that their pitching accomplishments are inseparable. Thus, while Dizzy stood at the top of the list, he also combined with his brother to finish fifth on the basis of this freak balloting.

Clinching the runner-up role on the strength of his remarkable achievement in capturing both British and American amateur golf championships this year, Lawson Little was rated the outstanding amateur of 1934 in competition with a strong group of rivals.

Little Leading Amateur

Voted first by eight experts, Little was included in the top three on more than half the ballots and easily outpointed his leading amateur rival, Fred Perry, world champion tennis player and British Davis Cup ace. Perry finished fourth, trailing Max Baer, the heavyweight boxing champion, as well as Dizzy Dean and Little. Perry and Baer each received five first-place votes.

The heavy vote for Little is noteworthy as an expression of opinion contrasting with the decision of the Amateur Athletic Union to omit the Californian's name from the list of seven athletes eligible for the Sullivan Memorial Medal, awarded annually to the athlete contributing most for the cause of amateur sport.

Glenn Cunningham, Capt. Francis (Pug) Lund of Minnesota's football team, Barney Ross, Mickey Cochrane, Bill Cummings, Ben Eastman and Bronko Nagurski were accorded first-place nominations.

Results of the poll on the outstanding individual performer of 1934, with point totals (figured on basis of 3 for first, 2 for second, 1 for third):

Individual	Sport Position	Points
Jerome H. (Dizzy) Dean, baseball; St. Louis pitching ace		268
W. Lawson Little Jr., golf; amateur champion		113
Max Baer, boxing; heavyweight champion		52
Frederick J. Perry, tennis; amateur champion		47
Dean brothers (Dizzy and Paul) baseball; pitchers		35
Glenn Cunningham, track; mile record holder		27
Jack Medica, swimming; national champion		15
Beattie Feathers, football; pro halfback		14
Mickey Cochrane, baseball; Detroit manager		12
Barney Ross, boxing; lightweight champion		10
William R. Bonthron, track; 1500 meter record holder		9
Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, baseball; Detroit pitcher		8
Francis (Pug) Lund, football; Minnesota captain		7
Lou Gehrig, baseball; batting champion		5
Jack Manders, football; pro fullback		4
Fred (Buzz) Borries, football; Navy All-America back		4
Bronko Nagurski, football; pro fullback		4
Bill Cummings, auto racing; 500-mile winner		3
Henry Cotton, golf; British open champion		3
Benjamin B. Eastman, track; 440, 880 record holder		3
Jack Lovelock, track; former mile record holder		3
Wilmer Allison, tennis; runner-up U. S. amateur		3
Olin Dutra, golf; U. S. open champion		3

Single votes for the following: Link Lyman, pro football; Albert Vande Weghe, backstroke swimming champion; Jack Torrance, world champion shot putter; Ellsworth Vines, pro tennis; Lefty Gomez, Yankee southpaw and leading American League pitcher; Paul Runyan, professional golf champion; Ralph Metcalfe, sprint champion; Kay Strong, pro football; and Ky Laffoon, pro golfer.

Roosevelt Reported In Fine Physical Shape

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt is in better physical shape than at any time since entering the White House and is ready for the congressional session ahead. That was the report given today by Dr. Ross T. McIntire, naval physician, in constant attendance on Mr. Roosevelt since he took office.

"I don't suppose there is any man in the country who follows a routine more closely than does Mr. Roosevelt," he added. "Only very special occasions interrupt his schedule.

The day of the President usually runs like this: up at 8:30 and breakfast in bed; goes to the executive offices about 10:30 where he remains until between 5:30 and 6; swims and exercises for about an hour and a quarter; rests until dinner at 7:45; retires between 10:30 and 11. After retiring to his quarters, he finishes up odds and ends left from the day. If there is time, the stamp album is taken out. Stamps are his hobby.

New U. S. Policy Brings Hope of World Police

(Continued from Page 1)

London. Recent modifications in the foreign policies both of Britain and America have prepared the way for more genuine attempts at international co-operation on the part of France.

Underlying Foreign Minister Pierre Laval's reiterated appeal to the Reich for a Franco-German rapprochement in his address before the French Senate yesterday is evidence of decrease in tension and apprehension in France, due to the British Government's consent to send troops into the Saar and the United States Government's altered attitude on neutrality.

Optimism

While obviously it would be erroneous to speak of any outright change in French policy of "security first," it is none the less clear that governmental circles here envisage the European situation in new and more hopeful light following these two parallel Anglo-American developments. For instance, it is learned that M. Laval had obtained official confirmation of reports regarding Washington's new attitude on neutrality before formulating in the Senate his pressing invitation to Germany to make a Franco-German rapprochement possible by associating itself "on the basis of equality" with efforts to organize European peace and security on a collective basis. "We are convinced that nothing lasting can be done except by practicing sincere and effective international co-operation," M. Laval declared.

Arms Inquiry Looms

Further striking evidence of the influence of London and Washington on Paris policies is the question of private manufacture of arms. This problem is linked in some political circles here with the wider question of neutrality and "freedom of the seas," for it is held that one of the principal aims of an economic blockade would be to prevent aggressor nations from receiving arms from "neutral" powers. The French investigation into the armament traffic, based on the inquiries in America and the proposed British investigation, has now been brought nearer by definite decision of the Radicals, the largest French party, to demand action on the subject early in the new year.

The idea of nationalization of all arms manufacture was received with renewed support at the recent "French Congress for Defense of Peace," organized by the League of Nations Associations in France, when representatives of several political parties, of organized labor and of important war veterans' organizations urged the necessity of removing the profit-motive from national defense in peace as well as in war.

International Force Backing League Moves Envisaged at Geneva

GENEVA, Dec. 19 (AP)—The idea of an international police force was advanced in Geneva today following reports of the move in Washington for virtual abandonment of the doctrine of "freedom of the seas," in time of war and certain rights of neutrality.

Such a force would be similar to the League of Nations' "International Army" now moving into the Saar basin territory to insure order during the coming plebiscite.

"The League is trying to put force behind the law, instead of behind the lawbreaker," said one delegate. "Some day the League may have an international air force as well as a police force and the projected American policy will be helpful to League activities."

The proposed shift in the United States' traditional seas policy was held in League quarters as likely to be of immeasurable help in preventing and restraining war.

Geneva thinks such a step would remove England's fear of complications with the United States over neutral rights and would give England greater freedom to participate in League blockades against aggressor nations.

Broadly speaking, League circles say the following can be derived from the American development:

1. Indirect recognition of the necessity for a collective system to preserve peace;

2. Indirect recognition that the League is the best expression of the collective peace system;

3. The League would be enabled by the United States to do its duty as regards the restraining or prevention of aggression.

Music

Tuesday Symphony Concert

Bronislaw Huberman was soloist at the third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Tuesday series, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He played the Brahms Violin Concerto.

Mr. Huberman is a distinguished artist, with a long record of achievement and a high reputation in Europe as a technician and as an interpreter, particularly of chamber music. He has been heard less frequently in the United States.

His performance yesterday was marked by a masterly technique, a rather thin tone and a peculiarly personal conception of the concerto, which became under his hands choppy instead of fluent, a series of glittering episodes rather than a broadly sweeping lyrical whole.

The program opened with Schumann's Overture to "Manfred," which received a ragged performance. Perhaps there had not been time for proper rehearsal. The other item was Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, which, probably because the orchestra has played it more often, went better.

It is a hard problem a conductor sets himself, when he undertakes a symphonic series which shall give equal prominence to Schubert, Brahms and Schumann. L. A. S.

College Head for 21 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. Henry J. Willingham has just celebrated his twenty-first anniversary as president of the State Teachers' College, Florence, Ala. During this time he has witnessed its development from a normal school giving barely two years of college work to a college giving several degrees.

Business Leaders Hit Snag on NIRA Labor Provisions

Committee Urges Dole in Place of Relief by Means of Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 19—Deep-seated differences over labor and fair practice provisions of the NIRA came suddenly to the forefront here today, as the sessions of the 90-odd business leaders reached their crucial stage.

Earlier plans were upset and a second plenary session was called after it was discovered that a wide difference of opinion existed among business and industrial leaders who are seeking to formulate a program of recovery in co-operation with Mr. Roosevelt's efforts.

A temporaray flutter was occasioned by a report from the subcommittee on social security, of which W. B. Bell, head of the American Cyanamid Company is chairman, favoring a direct dole for the unemployed instead of "made" work as a method of meeting the emergency problem. The sharp edges of his report were quickly polished off, however, by the powerful drafting committee which has emerged as the real ruler of the conference. Chairman of the committee is John J. Raskob, with Owen D Young, Henry I. Harriman, Silas H. Strawn, C. L. Bardo, Robert L. Lund and a dozen other nationally known business moguls.

President to Get Report

The completed report, it was learned, will be taken straightway to the White House. Strong expressions of a desire to co-operate with the Administration were contained in the preliminary report prepared by the drafting committee for submission to the full membership.

For the second and last time since the 90-odd trade leaders came to this resort in their three-day session, they met today as one body. Overnight the final revised draft of the nine subcommittee reports had been prepared and summarized by the drafting committee, which also prepared an introductory statement to go with the document.

This statement was submitted to the entire membership of trade and industrial leaders, point by point. Like every meeting held here since the session began, it was held behind closed doors with outsiders and press rigidly excluded.

Direct Relief Favored

It was learned from official sources, however, that the 14-man committee on social security and relief, of which W. B. Bell, head of the American Cyanamid Company is chairman, had submitted a report, advocating a straight-out system of direct relief given through public projects.

In favor of the dole, the Bell committee argued that such direct relief is cheaper and more easily administered than relief given through public projects.

The English now retain the dole to cover only those workers who are not eligible for unemployment insurance or extended benefits.

The drafting committee accepted the Bell report, but summarized it and presented it to the full body only in general terms.

Housing Plan Indorsed

Outstanding among other subcommittee recommendations to the drafting committee was one from the durable goods committee, Walter J. Kohler, chairman, indorsing the Moffett housing program, and the report of the joint NIRA committee, Malcolm Muir, chairman, taking up labor and code questions. Like other reports this was subject to the editing of the drafting committee, and final approval or rejection of the full membership.

As prepared by the committee, the conservative views of the National Association of Manufacturers prevailed. The committee recommended legal liability for labor unions, opposed majority rule in determining whether a plant should be all union, urged the right of industry to negotiate with either individuals or organizations and objected to arbritrary federal determination of wages and hours contrary to economic possibilities.

A wide division developed over NIRA codes, with many industrialists recommending extension one year on a voluntary basis. There was a sharp difference also on the limitation of output feature.

Big News to Come Last

The decision of the assembled business leaders was to put out only a brief, general statement of policy and to withhold the text of the separate committee reports, a piece of last-minute strategy.

From the outset the session has been beset by two difficulties; first, of agreeing among themselves, and, second, of finding a common ground of co-operation with the White House. "Co-operation with the White House," has been the slogan throughout. Orthodox economic views have prevailed everywhere.

Outstanding among results is the new alliance between the conservative National Association of Manufacturers and the more popularly constituted United States Chamber of Commerce. From this a continuing business committee is to spring as a liasion board between private trade and the Government.

Business and industry, like banking, herewith pledge their co-operation to the New Deal to promote recovery.

Yuletide Wreath Racket Found at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—Boys are blamed by police for a new Yuletide racket that is gaining alarming proportions here. Wholesale thefts of Christmas wreaths from the front doors of homes here have occurred in the last few nights.

Meanwhile, each day has seen young wreath salesmen trudging from door to door seeking customers. The police shrewdly deduce that in some cases, at least, the boys are snatching the wreaths at night and reselling them in the daytime.

Theory of Mental Universe Expounded by Jeans Elicits Divided Opinion of Savants

By Annie J. Cannon

(Continued from Page 1)

now the balance turns, so that when the results of investigations of the structure of matter are considered, a philosophical interpretation furnishes an entirely different conception of man's importance.

As most delightfully set forth by Sir James Jeans in his recent Aberdeen address, the picture is of a universe in which the mind of man is the chief actor, in which nature consists of our perceptions, "pure mental constructs," waves of knowledge, as explained by the concrete example, "all we know about the electron is the electron." Nature thus becomes existent only in our minds.

Yet, if one reads the whole of Sir James's "New World-Picture," it appears very evident that even to his discriminating mind, a material nature is ever hovering around. Thus, he refers to "that mysterious world outside ourselves to which our minds can never penetrate," and to space and time as "the frameworks along which our minds receive their whole knowledge of the outer world." Again, after stating that the existence of matter is a pure hypothesis, he concludes that "there is clearly no reason why the whole material universe should be restricted to the narrow framework" of space and time.

It may be well to recall that the study of atoms and electrons is in its infancy, and many more waves of knowledge may be necessary to construct the real World-Picture Any day we may be startled by even more remarkable discoveries concerning nature's "inconceivably small" particles. Doubtless, the physicist will find something to unify or supersede the "particle - parable" and the "wave - parable," as the theory of gravitation swept away the epicycles and deferents which for 14 long centuries were fancied to account for planetary motions.

Dr. Fritz Zwicky

Professor of Physics, California Institute of Technology

There are probably as many different opinions about Sir James Jeans' exposition of the "New Physics" as there are physicists. It can hardly be said that Sir James speaks for the "New Physics."

1. Sir James tacitly assumes that fundamental advances in natural science necessarily result in fundamental advances of our understanding of our existence.

2. He believes in particular that the new physics (relativity and quantum theory) has thrown *the* final light on the old problem of the relationship between mind and nature. He states indeed that the concepts of the new physics, such as the "wave parable" of matter, do not only constitute a picture of our knowledge of nature, but that they *are* nature. Nature and mind are, therefore, identical in essence, much as Schopenhauer has already claimed in his "Welt als Wille und Vorstellung."

My personal opinion is briefly as follows: In a discussion of the Jeans views it must be admitted that his first assumption (1), if formulated more modestly, can hardly be contested. Natural science and the philosophy of life have indeed often influenced each other. Sir James, however, is going too far with his claim that the new physics provides a solution for the problem of the very existence of mind and nature. He becomes guilty of a fallacy similar to that which underlies classical materialistic determinism, a philosophy which he so vigorously rejects.

The fallacy consists in both cases in drawing universal conclusions from extremely limited bodies of knowledge and of experience. This fact, that scientific knowledge is necessarily limited, becomes apparent if one realizes that natural science is essentially a game, which is played by a number of men who *agree* to observe certain very restricted rules of action and of thought. It can be shown that in adopting such agreements science necessarily forfeits some of the most fundamental experiences of our existence. Any attempt to comprehend these experiences on the basis of natural science is, therefore, philosophically speaking, nonsensical.

In regard to Sir James's more specific belief (2) it must be said that concepts such as the "wave parable" of matter allow of many interpretations. Few scientists who know the history of their profession would attach more than a very temporary significance to such concepts. Philosophically such scientists would concede to the new physics very few advantages over the old.

True, the rules of the new physics are more liberal than the rules of the old. In particular, the *logical laws* of identities and the excluded middle and the *categories* of time, space and causality have undergone significant changes; still we know already today that the newly adopted rules are not liberal enough to make possible a unified picture of all perceptions related to inorganic matter, not to speak of our perceptions pertaining to living organisms and not to dream of the world of images which constitute our memory.

The new physics will probably soon be replaced by a still newer physics, and it, therefore, seems wholly unsuited to embrace more than a few relatively insignificant manifestations of our existence.

Still Sir James's attempt to philosophize is highly stimulating inasmuch as it has started anew the thoughts of physicists toward more universal problems than those with which natural science ordinarily deals.

By Sir James Jeans

(Continued from Page 1)

only assumed matter to exist, but further pictured it as existing in space and time. Again this assumption had no adequate justification; for there is clearly no reason why the whole material universe should be restricted to the narrow framework along which messages strike our senses. . . .

When geography cannot combine all the qualities we want in a single map, it provides us with more than one map. Theoretical physics has done the same, providing us with two maps which are commonly known as the particle-picture and the wave-picture.

The particle-picture is a materialistic picture which caters for those who wish to see their universe mapped out as matter existing in space and time. The wave-picture is a determinist picture which caters for those who ask the question "What is going to happen next?" It is perhaps better to speak of these two pictures as the particle-parable and the wave-parable. The nomenclature warns us we should not be surprised at inconsistencies and contradictions.

It seemed likely that Heisenberg had unraveled the secret of the structure of matter (that it was the motion of something rather like an electron, but did not move in space and time) yet his solution was so far removed from the concepts of ordinary life that another parable had to be invented to make it comprehensible. The wave-parable does not describe the universe as a collection of particles, but as a system of waves. "The universe is no longer a deluge of shot from a battery of machine-guns but a stormy sea with the sea taken way and only the abstract quality of storminess left—or the grin of the Cheshire cat if we can think of a grin as undulatory."

We have an intuitive belief that we can choose our lunch from the menu or abstain from housebreaking or murder; and that by our own volition we can develop our freedom to choose. Me may, of course, be wrong. The old physics seemed to tell us that we were, that our imagined freedom was all an illusion; the new physics tells us it may not be.

The old physics showed us a universe which looked more like a prison than a dwelling place. The new physics shows us a building which is certainly more spacious although its interior doors may be either open or locked—we cannot say. But we begin to suspect it may give us room for such freedom as we have always believed we possessed; it seems possible at least that in it we can mould events to our desire, and live lives of emotion, intellect and endeavor. It looks as though it might form a suitable dwelling place for man, and not a mere shelter for brutes.

The objective and material universe of the Victorian scientist is proved to consist of little more than constructs of our own minds. To this extent, modern physics has moved in the direction of philosophic idealism. Mind and matter, if not proved to be of similar nature, are at least found to be ingredients of one single system. There is no room for the kind of dualism which has haunted philosophy since Descartes.

By Dr. Irving Langmuir

Director of Physical Chemical Research Laboratory of General Electric Company

The British scientist's view does not take into account the great realities of creation—realities which the ideas in men's minds attempt, very incompletely and imperfectly, only to visualize. He has strayed from the realm of scientific discovery into that of personal opinion. The conclusions he drew, therefore, cannot be tested by the stern methods of scientific approach.

My general attitude on the interpretation of physics is something like this: We have made a great many experiments and we interpret those experiments and try to draw conclusions. Then we try to imagine a model. That is, we try to create in our own minds a mental image of the atom. It may be a mechanical image or an electrical or mathematical one.

As we experiment more, we modify that model and try to make it fit more nearly with the results of our experiments. The word atom thus stands for the sum total of our knowledge which has led us to choose the concept atom as a useful one. Some years ago the atom was considered to be an indestructible constituent of matter because it could not be destroyed by any chemical processes. Then physicists, studying radioactivity, found that the atom could be destroyed.

What is true about the atom then? To the chemist it is indestructible; to the physicist it is destructible. The difference is simply in the point of view. Which point of view is the real atom?

By Dr. William F. G. Swann

Director Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute

I am thoroughly in accord with the idea that our theories of the universe are as it were, parables built in our minds. The nature of the parable in any epoch is determined by the phenomena which that epoch seeks to correlate. The mind picture in the process of time becomes so thoroughly cemented in the mind itself as to give to the individual the illusion of a fundamental reality. Then when some new advances are made, advances which are not so well adapted to the old picture, they seem artificial in terms of that old picture and so in terms of the apparent reality into which it has grown.

Most of us stimulate our brains to action by the vision of an ill-defined reality at the back of our mental processes. So long as we treat it as a means to an end, all is well, but for him who thinks it has fundamental significance apart from the logical scheme of laws which represents the story to be told, there is trouble ahead.

Reality is the most alluring of all courtesans, for she makes herself what you would have her at the moment; but she is no rock on which to anchor your soul, for her substance is of the stuff of shadows; she has no existence outside your own dreams and is oft no more than the reflection of your own thoughts shining upon the face of nature.

Taxicab Laws Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A Mississippi chancery court has ruled that a municipality in this State possesses authority to require taxicab operators to carry liability insurance or make $5000 personal bond. Such a requirement was made by the city of Laurel and has been upheld by Chancellor A. B. Amis.

Theaters

"Richard III"

Still holding aloft the Shakespearean oriflamme, Walter Hampden now brings to Boston his portrait of Richard III. A large contingent of devotees applauded, at the Colonial Theater last night, the latest addition to his gallery.

Shakespeare's history of the last of the Plantagenets is pretty melodramatic for the taste of these decadent days. For this reason, no doubt, Mr. Hampden stresses the ironical side of the character. His asides are not so much sinister as sardonic. When he bows before Elizabeth, he kisses her hand not once but five times. By such methods he intimates to the audience that these treacheries and murders are not to be taken too seriously: "It's only a play, you know." And the audience is ready to be reassured.

The necessary task of reducing the play to reasonable performing time has been well managed. Nothing essential is missed, but the scenes are cleverly arranged with simple and attractive settings, and the more tiresome of the speeches are neatly trimmed or deleted. The performance last night went very smoothly, with the supporting company faithfully building up the scenes for the star. With their aid, and with his own authoritative technique, Mr. Hampden submits a performance acceptable to casual theatergoers as well as to students.

Tonight, "Hamlet." L. A. S.

Mills Disclaims Income Of Million a Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, Friday demanded that the Senate Munitions Committee retract its report that he was among persons with an annual income of $1,000,000 or more during the years 1915 to 1918.

Mr. Mills, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee, said his name might have been confused with that of his father, the late Ogden Mills, but asserted that the facts would not justify an implication that his father's income was in any way connected with war or munitions business.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOS ANGELES—A few desirable furnished and unfurnished suites for rent in refined own-your-own Los Altos Apts.; 24-hour switchboard service. 4121 Wilshire Blvd.

BUSINESS SERVICE

C. A. BECKETT
Manufacturer's Agent. Automotive and Allied Lines. 207 W. Kenworth Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT
$2.50 a crate f. o. b. Florida
Mixed if desired. Address
HENRIETTA ROSS, Elfers, Fla., Box 118
Remittance with order.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAJO Indian rugs and blankets for sun room, porch or den. Write for special price list. JOSEPHINE MacPHERSON, 2405 6th Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE or exchange for Hollywood, Calif. —Property: 7-room cottage, excellent condition, 4 bedrooms, living room 28'x15' with fireplace, dining room, large kitchen, ample porches; steam heat; half acre of land; restricted neighborhood; 25 miles New York City, on West Shore railroad; fine trees, shrubs, vines, good lawn; mile Blauvelt station; cost $10,000, will sacrifice. DIBBLE, West Nyack, New York.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

We desire to act as a distributor for a reliable manufacturer or producer.

Duren Sales Company
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES for the sale of Automatic Fire Protection of proven merit are offered substantial profit at time of sale; buildings and property of every description provide tremendous field. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Staten Island, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HOTEL manager and wife, 12 years' experience all departments hotel service, want to change present connection; resort or commercial hotel desired. B-105, 824 Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

17 Garrison Street
Boston
Now Ready
for Occupancy

Building has been completely renovated. Tile baths. Kitchens have latest equipment; insulated stoves, electric refrigerators, unit cabinets and sinks. Tenants will be carefully selected.

Two and three-room apartments. Apply on premises, or to

L. D. PAINE
107 MASS. AVE., Boston, Mass.
KEN. 5389

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.
24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0482

BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY, RIVERWAY: Unfurn., furn. apts., $30 up. 1-5 rms., kitch., bath. Shown by auto. W. E. Cooper, Office 236 Huntington Ave. KENmore 1839

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 730 East 35th St., Flatbush—5 sunny rooms, modern, detached house; no thoroughfare; garage; Interboro-Newkirk.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SUBLET—Three months, small furnished apt., kitchenette, to occupy immediately. MRS. WALTER BOUND, Hotel New Weston, N. Y. C.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Made to order—Antelope and Silks, Petit Point mounted; repairing. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th St., New York City. Traf. 7-5085.

Local Classified

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors

Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022, CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

LADY wishes to drive south with another; share expenses; rent house or travel for winter months; provide cook; references exchanged; Christian Scientist preferred. Box J-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-3724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Boston. Com. 8135. We specialize in colored help.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE International Accountants' Society correspondence course of accounting, greatly reduced. Write Box X-67, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

FURNITURE

SIMMONS Deepsleep Mattresses (new, in original sealed cartons) $20, regularly $29.50; furniture for every room and oriental rugs at very low prices. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions. Remodeling Repairing. Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston LIB. 2724-25

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW
58 Lake Street, Brighton, Mass.—Pleasant quiet home for permanent or transient guests; attention if needed. Phone STAdium 8819.

INSURANCE

ANNUITY FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Insurance of every description. J. C. MINDEN, 277 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-1174.

JEWELERS

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry. Diamonds at lowest prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston, 2nd Floor.

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $35 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

LINGERIE

GIVE Kickernicks to those you like best. Complete new line now ready.
MRS. FOWLER'S LINGERIE SHOP
420 Boylston Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass.
Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
M. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ALBERT LIND—New and old violins, violas, 'cellos; expert repairing; tested strings, cases. 203 St. Botolph St., Boston.

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Ave., Wollaston, Mass.
Open Evenings Tel. GRAnite 8479

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1749, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1009.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Old Gold, Trinkets and Jewelry
GOLD RECLAIMING CORPORATION
With Offices Conveniently Located in
BOSTON: 1138 Little Building.
CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Bazar, Central Sq.
SOMERVILLE: Parke Snow Inc., Davis Sq.
LYNN: Burrows & Sanborn Dept. Store
WALTHAM: Parke Snow Inc.
SALEM: Almy's Dept. Store, Essex St.
FALL RIVER: McWhirr's Dept. Store, Main St.
FITCHBURG: Parke Snow Inc.
WORCESTER: 539 Slater Building.
SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St.
NEW YORK: Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, SILVER
Diamonds, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed, Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston Street, Boston

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor. ALBERT NORKIN 307 Sterling Street. Slocum 6-8289

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE at great sacrifice, two valuable lake front lots in Lakeland. Address 323 Tennessee Ave., Lakeland, Fla.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DE LAND, FLORIDA—Large, pleasant rooms, all modern improvements, in private home; good home cooking; $14 per week; close in. B. T. BISHOP, 136 W. Houry Avenue.

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere St. Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam 2654

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Very desirable, large front room, close to The Mother Church. MRS. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Comm. 4939.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cheerful front room; breakfast and laundry if desired; very reasonable. Lehigh 2231-J. MRS. WHITMORE, 1705 New Haven Ave., Dormont.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 6429.

SILVERWARE

VALUE—Sterling, Plated, Replating. Repairing, Watch Repairing. Formerly with John Wanamaker. ANNA EINSOHN, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Van. 3-8480.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RETAIL dept. store merchandise mgr. of proven ability seeks opportunity; over 25 years experience from office boy to vice-president; has unusual record of achievement in stores doing $500,000 to $2,000,000; 22 years in three nationally known houses; an opportunity for interview will be appreciated. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Housekeeper, experienced, capable managing home for woman or small family, good reader, excellent driver; will travel, city or country. Write Box S-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SECRETARY. Expert Stenographer. Correspondent; familiar all forms of insurance; unusual background. Write Box X-68, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CARL EUGENE HOLMGREN
TEACHER OF VIOLIN
77 Montgomery St., Boston COM. 0144

RUTH STREETER
Contralto
Teacher of Voice
Steinert Hall Studio, Boston COM. 5069

TRUCKING

A. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave. Newark N. J. Humboldt 2-4783 Daily service between New York Newark Trenton N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 3121.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Come to Blatt's for Last Minute
Gift Suggestions

Stocks are so large, varieties are so complete that your last-minute gift needs can be filled as satisfactorily as if you had shopped weeks ago. Nine large floors and every floor a gift floor!

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS AND GIFTS
ERNEST BEYER
PRINTER—STATIONER
1722 ATLANTIC AVENUE

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Before Buying Your Christmas Candies Look Over the
Louisiana Candy Shop
The highest grade chocolates, and finest quality nut candy, also see our new Christmas boxes.
1035 BOARDWALK

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Avenue
Established 1903

ERNEST BECKER
Grocer, Quality Merchandise
Holiday Specials, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Darlington Strode, Westchester Sausage and Scrapple, New Salt Mackerel Fillets, Virginia Hams and Bacon.

BLOOMFIELD

OTTO WOLF & SON, Inc.
Automobile Mechanics
"The Shop That Service Built"
Super Service Station
Oil, Gas, Greasing, Auto Laundry 35c
466-470 Broad Street Tel. Bfld. 2-0080

**COLLINGSWOOD

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

For Christmas

Poinsettias, Azaleas, Cyclamen, Heather, Japanese Gardens, Cut Flowers, Corsages.

Flowers by WIRE

Art Flower Shop
8 No. Dean St.
Eng. 3-4884-5

Holiday Greetings
CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

The DUNWOODY Co.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3757 59 Engle St.

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4946
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
D-R-E-S-S-E-S

ZOTOS Permanent Wave
ELLEN E. WOOD
11 Dean Street
Tel. Eng. 3-0506 *Gifts and Cards*

WEAVER DRY GOODS CO.
47 East Palisade Avenue
THE STORE OF THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT
You can do the bulk of your Christmas Shopping here.
GIFT SHOP—FOYLAND
Gifts for the Entire Family.
Mail Orders Filled

VENUS
Cleaners and Dyers
120 Grand Avenue
Englewood 3-5808 Englewood, N. J.

SMALBEIN'S
Bakers and Confectioners
35 E. Palisade Ave. Louis Sherry
Tel. Eng. 3-5273 Ice Cream—Chocolates
36 E. Palisade Avenue Eng. 3-3557

STYLE SILK SHOP
Dress Fabrics, Curtains, Drapes
Interior Decorators

G. C. BARNETT
Optical Service
34 E. Palisade Ave. F. E. TAMARKIN
Tel. Eng. 3-4260 Optometrist in Attendance

WEST ENGLEWOOD

Park Super-Service Station
Complete Lubrication and Battery Service
Tel. Teaneck 7-7994
Cor. State Street and Queen Anne Road

HACKENSACK

Aylward's Food Shop
Nuts and Candy
254 Main Street

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

For Christmas Gifts
Daniel Green Comfy Slippers
H. WESTERVELT
244 Main St.

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

Bert's MEN'S SHOP
271 MAIN STREET HABERDASHERS HATTERS Hack. 3-2417

HOBOKEN

HOBOKEN PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
92 HUDSON STREET
20% off to readers of The Christian Science Monitor on Christmas Cards, Gift Stationery, Fountain Pens and Desk Sets. Largest selection of Christmas Cards in Hudson County.

GRULICH and SONS
615 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Opp. U. S. Theatre Phone Hob. 3-0510
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

IRVINGTON

Practical Christmas Gifts
of
Florsheim and Red Cross
Shoes for Men, Women and Children at
HIRSCH'S
FINE SHOES
1009 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. OFFICER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
80 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

Christmas Candy
Large Selection in Fancy Boxes
Ice Cream in Fancy Forms on Display
Cranberry Ice and 19 Other Ice Cream Flavors
BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
490 BERGEN AVENUE
TEL. DEL. 3-9059 WE DELIVER

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Our Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves, Pajamas, Hats, Robes, etc., will bring Christmas cheer.
LEO GOTTLIEB
Gift Shop for Men
96 MONTICELLO AVENUE

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

METROPOLITAN HARDWARE COMPANY
722 Bergen Avenue
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES and many other USEFUL ARTICLES for GIFTS for MOTHER, DAD, and every one of the FAMILY.

Central Beauty Shoppe
Phone Webster 4-1257
Specializing in Permanent Waving
All Branches in Beauty Culture.
Expert Operators.
Moved One block north to
293 CENTRAL AVENUE

ADAM BLUM
QUALITY BAKING
Holiday Line of Genuine Fruit Cake
Also Stollens and other Christmas Cakes
625 NEWARK AVE. *(Near the Elevator)*

THE GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Your individual type foundation fitted to your personal requirement. Agency for "Le Gent" of Youthlastic. Lily of France and other standard makes. Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie.
686 Bergen Ave., near Duncan Ave. Del. 1940

Dekimpe's Floral Shop
285 CENTRAL AVENUE
FLOWERS
For CHRISTMAS DAY
Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-0924

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
For a Merry Christmas

Our own Chocolates of Supreme Quality, 50c lb.
Cliquot Club Ginger Ale, quart bottle, 20c (plus deposit).
Candles in all colors for the Yuletide Season.
Full line of Fancy Fruits, Nuts, Table Raisins and all kinds of Table Delicacies for your Christmas Dinner.
Mr. Ross wishes to take this opportunity of wishing all his patrons and readers of the Monitor a very Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

LOUISE M. ROFF
Unusual Gifts and Bridge Accessories
Distinctive Greeting and Christmas Cards for the Discriminating Buyer at Prices to Meet 1934 Budgets.
95 Baker St., opp. P. O. SO. 2-2625

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Christmas Greetings to All Our Monitor Patrons
Christmas Stollin and Fruit Cakes
Holiday Cookies and Marzipan
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Foster's Drug Store
Sales Agent for
Elizabeth Arden *Dubarry*
Hudnut *Marvelous*
Houbigant *Coty*

Maplewood Delicatessen
COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON
Ludwig Pietz, Prop. 3 Highland Place

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream in Special Molds for Your Christmas Dinner
Home-made Candies, fresh daily
178 Maplewood Ave. 1102 Clinton Ave., S. O. 2-2465 Irvington Essex 3-3920

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained, 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Stewart & Van Duyne
CLEANING AND DYEING
of WEARING APPAREL
RUGS and DRAPERIES
Phone MONT. 2-2421
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

Ideal for Christmas
Special Gift Package, 3 pairs for $2.50.
Beverly Shops, Inc.
20 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
Ringless

Grace M. Cunningham
MILLINERY
Christmas Gifts
The unusual in Scarves, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry, Toiletries, Compacts
497 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available

This Christmas
Give Furniture—It's Practical
DAWTON'S LTD.
"COLONIAL REPRODUCTIONS"
38 South Park Street Montclair 3-1813

Cardell's Service Station
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.
Phone Montclair 2-9284

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FLOWERS and PLANTS at
Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
416 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J. 201 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair
Phone Montclair 2-8399 Orange 2-8399

KROLL-TIERNEY, *Jewelers*
Christmas Gifts
Ranging from $1.00 up to meet the individual demand.
We buy old gold. Do not sell to strangers.
43 CHURCH STREET

LANE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATIONS FURNITURE
Selected Holiday Gifts
41 CHURCH STREET

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Bogart and Hansen, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

Freytag and Anderson
FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 3-2921—2922

ORIENTAL RUGS
For Christmas Gifts
$10.50, $15.00, $25.00
B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
11 Church Street, Hinck Building
Montclair 3-1310

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

DAWSON'S
BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Sixteen Years
Madison Bldg., Montclair 3-8900-8901

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00.
42 Fairfield Street (Watchung Plaza)
Phone Montclair 2-7282

The WHITE ELEPHANT SHOPPE
Come in and look over our *"White Elephants"*
Interesting old jewelry, glass, silver and flat silver at more than interesting prices.
419 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
9 No. Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J.

George's Market
wishes you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
331 BLOOMFIELD AVE.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

Season's Greetings
NEWARK *Hardware* & Plumbing Supply Co.
N. H. A. FINANCE PLAN
For PLUMBING and HEATING SYSTEMS
3 YEARS TO PAY NO MONEY DOWN
148-150 MULBERRY ST.
Newark, N. J. Est. 1910 MA 2-7285

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

Arch-aid Shoes
You'll remember the day you bought a pair . . . and give everlasting praise to the gentle support . . . the perfect fit . . . the sensible heels.
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy Street (near Halsey St.)
NEWARK, N. J.

ROSSO'S
FRUIT SHOP, Inc.
For Quality
PUBLIC SERVICE TERMINAL
PHONE MA. 2-6164 NEWARK, N. J.

NUTLEY

PHONE NUTLEY 2-1734
Firestone Tires—Battery Service and Marfak Lubrication
EDWARD'S SERVICE STATION
688 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Corner Kingsland Road

The LITTLE SHOP
Dresses, Lingerie
Allen A Hosiery
356 PASSAIC AVE. Tel. Nut. 2-0140

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Christmas Gifts
Toys, Games
SCHMIDT'S
320 MAIN STREET

LARGE assortment of PLANTS and WREATHS for CHRISTMAS
Hollywood Florist
40 MAIN STREET OR 3-1088
Members of Telegraph Delivery Service

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to All Monitor Readers
Our completed stock of high standard fine quality merchandise is ready for the last-minute shopper. Marvelous selections at reasonable prices. All Christmas gift purchases appropriately wrapped.
THE ROSE SHOP
Incorporated
229 MAIN STREET
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear

Portable Typewriters
All Makes at New Low Prices
Trade the Old One for a New One
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
180 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
Hardware, Household Wares, Paints, Plumbing Supplies
307 MAIN STREET OR 3-5489

Traflet's Ice Cream and Candies
Made on premises.
OR. 3-8624 323 Central Ave. Cor. Essex

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239 MAIN ST. OR 3-2343
"The Home of Complete Satisfaction"

FLORSHEIM SHOES
Drew Arch Rest Shoes
for Women
Allen A Hosiery
SONNENSCHEIN'S
230 MAIN STREET

Do Your Christmas Shopping for Men at
THE MORRIS SHOP
296 MAIN STREET CORNER DAY

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Household Necessities
Paints, Steel Cabinets
319 MAIN ST. OR 3-8200

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS IN
Women's Dresses, Wraps, Suits and Coats
DIAMONDS
211 MAIN STREET COR. CANFIELD

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

ART *and* GIFT SHOP
Do your Christmas Shopping here.
Fine selection of Gifts and Greeting Cards.
Hemstitching and Buttons Covered
Knitting Instructions Free.
75 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-2281

PASSAIC

SWEETWOOD
FLORIST
611 MAIN AVENUE
Corner Passaic Ave. Phone Passaic 3-2611

THE ART SHOP
651 MAIN AVENUE
J. B. Stewart
Christmas Cards and Gifts
Picture Framing
PHONE PAS. 3-2205

PATERSON

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
We Call and Deliver Ph. Plainfield 6-2555
Men's Suits Dry Cleaned and Pressed
Ladies' Plain Dresses Dry Cleaned and Pressed
75c
We Do All Kinds of Alterations
Reliable Cleaners and Dyers
204 E. Front St., opp. Strand, Plainfield

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR CO.
For quick service and moderate prices consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes
TEL. PLFD. 6-2637 204 E. FRONT ST
Opp. Strand Theatre

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
Bonded Member F. T. D.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

TEPPER BROS.
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

RIDGEFIELD PARK

HOLIDAY GIFTS
"Everything for the well-dressed man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 MT. VERNON STREET Hack 2-0782

EMIL GEHM
Real Estate
General Insurance
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK (Continued)

Tel. Hack. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Koppers Seaboard Coke Fuel Oil
"Make Your Gifts Practical Ones"
H. H. LUDEWIG
205 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-3009
Roasters Oil Heaters
Cutlery Paints

RIDGEWOOD

Buy Practical Christmas Gifts
at Ridgewood's Apparel Shop
Hosiery—Robes—Lingerie
Handkerchiefs—Stationery
Mark Cross Famous Gloves
The Toggery Shop
80 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF
Christmas Wreaths
Poinsettias and
Christmas Flowers
Schweinfurth FLORIST
63 N. Van Dien Ave.
Ridgewood 6-4760-4761

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. STRAKOSCH, *Mgr.*
MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A visit to this shop may suggest a way to make two people happy, the recipient of your gift and you.
Open to 9 P. M. until Christmas
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

E. L. ROBERTS Inc.
(directly opposite Woolworth's)
Sole Distributors of
FINERY HOSIERY
C/B CORSETS
MUNSINGWEAR UNDERWEAR

We do our own
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
15 North Broad Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd. Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1181

The Superior Market
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel. 6-2390

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call R. 6-5040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, *Prop.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

"Say it with Flowers"
BORSCHNECK & NOTT
Flowers of Distinction
102 PARK AVE. Phone Ruth. 2-1552

SUMMIT

TEMPLE'S HAIRDRESSING SALON
PERMANENT WAVING
Special Attention to White Hair
9 Maple Street Summit 6-1876
Between Springfield and DeForest Aves.

TEANECK

Cedar Lane FROCKS
455 CEDAR LANE
Tel. Tea. 6-0407

WESTFIELD

— MILADY'S SHOPPE —
131 EAST BROAD STREET
Specializing in Ladies' Silk Hosiery
Lingerie and Millinery
YOUR PATRONAGE INVITED

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
Tel. 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard,
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

EDWARD R. JARVIS, Inc.
54 ELM STREET
Here You Will Find Most Attractive Gifts for the Holiday Season
Modern Jewelry Store Service
Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
206 BROADSTREET · WESTFIELD·NJ

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N.J.
Compared with all others
Jewelry Gifts
are more Traditional, more Precious, more Beautiful, more Permanent, more Lastingly Appreciated, and no selection is more complete—no values are more attractive—no service is more dependable than Rad's.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
28 SEARGENT ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Charles C. Vogt
JEWELER
For Over 25 Years
Professional Conscientious Service

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Chrysanthemums
are at their best for every festive occasion. Decorative suggestions from our GARDENS and WINDOWS.
906-912 Hamilton Street

BETHLEHEM

Excellent Choice in Pianos Furniture, Radios and Electric Refrigerators
at GOODENOUGH'S
334 MAIN STREET

ERIE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Kitchens Tire Service
Incorporated
"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none."
Firestone Tires, Texaco Fire Chief and Penzip Gasoline, Lubrication and Brake Service, Batteries, Prestone, Tire Retreading
1802 Parade St. 11th and Sassafras Sts.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
Women's Selby Arch Preserver Footwear, all sizes

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

FURRIER
Custom Made Coats a Specialty
Repairing Remodeling
SVERRE NORLAND
115 East Lake Road Phone 85-266

HARRISBURG

GIFT SUGGESTIONS
Bristle Goods, Toilet Accessories
Stationery, Candy, Perfume
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 and 1306 North Third Street

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND AT STATE
Choice Meats and Groceries
Turkeys
TELEPHONE 8790

LANSDALE

Marinello Beauty Shoppe
MAIN AND WALNUT STREETS
May E. Koch North Wales Phone 867

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 E. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Dining Room open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Special Christmas Dinner
Salted Nuts, 89c lb.
Old-Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.), 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bonbons—all our own make
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

FASHION CENTRE—COATS, DRESSES, SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. LANCASTER AVENUE ARDMORE

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear
17 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE

PHILADELPHIA

REAL SILK
HOSIERY. UNDERWEAR. NECKWEAR. LINGERIE. During the January Sale is the best time to stock up with this Quality Merchandise. JAMES P. LOGUE Jr., 216 Highland Avenue, Darby, Penna. Telephone Rittenhouse 2078. WJZ network Sunday evenings, 9 to 9:30.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

THE PARTY SHOP
CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND CARDS
223 South 18th Street Pennypacker 2983

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6920 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 2232
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

Phone TENNESSEE 3000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PITTSBURGH

MILK Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate 100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

MABEL O. COWAN
313 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 7472
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Glove Repairing and Cleaning. Hosiery Repair Department. Prices Reasonable.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

THOMAS JEWELER
Diamonds Watches Jewelry
Silverware Glassware Gifts
Professional Repair Service—Open Evenings
LInden 2062 545 Lincoln Avenue
BELLEVUE, PA.
(With purchases amounting to $5.00 or more we give, without extra charge, a practical gift.)

Louis Knell & Son
511 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
CHRISTMAS GIFT RECOMMENDATIONS
Christmas Tree Lights, Electric Trains and Many Useful Gifts.

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
OWN MAKE CHOCOLATES
in Beautiful Christmas Boxes
40c a lb., $1.10 for 2½ lbs., $2.10 for 5 lbs.
FOURTH AND PENN STREETS

Harper Method for MEN and WOMEN
Experts in all branches of beauty culture.
MABEL I. HORNSBY
528 Walnut Street Phone 30851

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
Maurice H. Weiner
759 Penn Street

The LORISH Cleaners
Reading's Finer Cleaners
Pressing
Repairing
Dial 6455
506 Walnut St.

LUGGAGE *UMBRELLAS*
GUTH'S
For fine Luggage and Leather Goods at Popular Prices.
Allentown, Bethlehem, Reading

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Germaine
DECORATIONS AND LINENS
Gifts of All Kinds
418 FRANKLIN STREET
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34763 1114 Allegheny Avenue

J. C. MUMMA
JEWELER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT
627 PENN ST. READING, PA.
Repair Department
FINER APPAREL GIFTS
for Men, Women and Boys
"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK
522 PENN ST., READING, PA.

SCRANTON

The Community Book Shop
Books, Stationery, Gifts, Toys, Games, Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
613 SPRUCE STREET Tel. 2-8507

Paints and Varnishes and Wall Papers to Fit the Need of the Purse
Chamberlain Paint Co. Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Eating Your Lunch at HENRICH'S
is a delightful experience
GOOD FOOD, GOOD SERVICE, GOOD SURROUNDINGS
Delicatessen and Bakery
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

QUALITY GIFTS
Hosiery, Purses, Scarfs, Gloves, Millinery
Moderately priced
Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS PLANTS BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Christmas Greeting Cards
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

Christmas Greetings
To our many friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor—we invite you to visit our store and see the many novelties and new commodities we have to offer. Do your Christmas shopping in Sewickley and at a store you can depend upon for quality and service.
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat."

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

Penguin Book Shop
Give Books This Christmas
LENDING { Fiction 3c } Per day
LIBRARY { Non Fiction 4c }
311 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1213

Select Fruit Market
Gift Fruit Baskets
Delicatessens
Delivery Service
Fancy Imported and Domestic Groceries
Cliquot Club Ginger Ale
510 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1906

Sewickley Market
Tel. Sewickley 1227
Coraopolis Market
Tel. Coraopolis 666
Holiday Poultry

SWARTHMORE

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

THE USUAL
CHRISTMAS DINNER
AT
THE HARVARD
Harvard and Rutgers Aves. Phone 149-W

COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Fuel Oil, Doe Oil Burners
Tel. Burner Service
S. W. 600
Wilson Coal & Supply Co.

CHRISTMAS
Toys Games Gifts
at C. M. MARSH'S
19 SO. CHESTER ROAD

UPPER DARBY

WEIL'S MEN'S SHOP
Let Us Help You Select Your Gift for *HIM*
6938 MARKET STREET

Gift Suggestions
for Men, Women and Children
Shoes—Hosiery—Slippers
Men's Neckwear, Shirts, Pajamas, etc.
LU-BEN'S
7042 GARRETT ROAD

Toys—Toys—Toys
Jonas Toy and Stationery Shop
7028 W. Garrett Rd.
Free Delivery *Open Evenings*

When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
BLV. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Interboro Special Economic Laundry Services are planned to give the better quality at lowered prices.
Have our Man call and explain these Services. Washing methods and sanitation certified.
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Stewart Avenue, east of Union, Lansdowne
MAD. 530

WILKINSBURG

Belle Beauty Shoppe
Owned and operated by Mrs. Gladys Belle
All permanent waving under her personal supervision.
Specializing in Eugene and Croquignole Waves
906 Wood Street PE-9834
Woolworth Bldg. WILKINSBURG, PA.

GIFTS OF
THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT
BIRDS that sing day and night.
You will find the price just right.
European Pet Shop
710 SOUTH AVENUE

Handelsman's Market
Successor to G. C. KESSLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
808 WOOD STREET CHURCHILL 5176

CRONENWETH'S DRY CLEANERS
CLEANING ÷ DYEING ÷ REPAIRING
Hand Knit Suits Cleaned and Blocked
735 ROSS AVENUE, WILKINSBURG
420 LIBRARY STREET, BRADDOCK

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Hoyoo Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

THE
VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Culture
800 WOODS STREET ROOM 208
PHONE PE-9417

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

FREE KNITTING INSTRUCTIONS
Expert instructions in Knitting and Crocheting. One of York's best known knitters will be at this store daily from 11 until 4 P. M. to teach and help you!
STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Daily Features

Boston Snapshots

Brass Music and Gold Crowns—Unique among American music school activities is the Class in Brass Ensemble of the New England Conservatory of Music, which gave one of its semi-annual concerts on Friday. It is said to be the only notable example on this continent of the original European military band type of organization—including no wood wind instruments.

The director, Louis Kloepfel, had been teaching at the conservatory for some years before he first gathered a group of students in the brass department and organized the ensemble, with the help of other instructors, 10 years ago.

A good many years before that Walter Damrosch was visiting in Europe. While there he was seeking a first-class trumpet player for his New York Symphony Orchestra. One after another played for him, but he was not completely satisfied. Then one day a teacher of his acquaintance said, "I've got your man!" Young Mr. Kloepfel had already played "before crowned heads" which had nodded in satisfaction—praise to which the representative of the New York orchestra now added a contract to return to America with him.

After some years in New York Mr. Kloepfel became first trumpeter with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Then in 1901 he joined the faculty of the Conservatory. Here he recalled the beauties of the military band music in his native land and decided to revive them here in Boston. The Class in Brass Ensemble is the result.

* * *

"Friendship Tours"—Few tourists traveling through foreign countries get such intimate glimpses of the home life, the culture and the customs of other races as do those who explore seldom visited parts of Boston with the "Friendship Tours" group on Saturday afternoons.

It was seven years ago when the Rev. Herbert A. Jump of the Union Congregational Church conceived the idea of helping his "half of the world to learn what the other half is doing." Since that time 137 tours have been arranged—two a month during the fall and winter seasons—and more than 6000 persons have made the pleasant acquaintance of various national groups living in their own little worlds within Boston.

Mrs. H. S. Kimball of the South End Music School is the secretary of the tours. She is assisted by Robert M. Winn and by Miss Loraine Boulanger, registrar. The activity is conducted under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

At first, says Mrs. Kimball, it was difficult to persuade the foreign groups to welcome the groups of visitors. They did not want to be "put on exhibition." Now however, they realize that the visits are prompted by a real desire for friendship and an understanding of different cultures and points of view, and they proffer the warmest kind of hospitality.

Last Saturday 95 persons gathered in the Denison House on Tyler Street, where Chinese speakers, dancers and musicians gave a program for them. They then moved down the street to the Chinese Y. M. C. A. where a group of Chinese actors presented "Thrice Promised Bride." After this, small groups were conducted through the intricacies of Chinatown.

They saw the narrowest street in Boston. They watched the making of noodles. They gazed at the treasures of Chinese antique shops. Finally 80 of them descended upon King Wah Low's restaurant for supper—Mr. Low having been forewarned of their arrival.

The preceding tour, a fortnight before, had been devoted to the Ukrainian colony. An hour and half program of special music, talks and dancing was given as the feature of the afternoon. In spite of the heavy rain 98 persons were in the party of visitors.

This season one afternoon each month is being devoted to the foreign colonies in Boston, and the other to notable institutions in the city. A forthcoming tour is to cover newspapers and radio stations. Another will take in the famous Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation and other clubs for boys.

* * *

Prefers Air to Water—Miss Rosalie Gimple, chief stewardess of the United Air Lines, has small objections to water in the form of clouds—or even fog, now that planes fly with radio guidance—but she does not like to see the sea close below.

As a new Boeing "three-mile-a-minute" plane, giving demonstration flights in Boston last week, skimmed close over the harbor before landing at the East Boston Airport, she shivered slightly at sight of the waves below.

"The scenery along the coast here is fine when you see it from above," she remarked, "but I just can't get used to going over the water. I suppose I don't see enough of it, flying between New York and Chicago all the time, and then, of course, I come from Kansas City and there's not much water around there!"

Miss Gimple graduated from the Kansas City General Hospital in 1929 and worked in the schools of that city for 3½ years before taking a job in the air. The United Air Lines first introduced stewardesses in their California planes in May, 1930. There were eight of them. Now she is chief of 115.

Before coming to Boston to help exhibit the comforts, including pleasant quietness in the cabin, of this new type of all-metal monoplane, Miss Gimple had already flown 75,000 miles.

By connecting with this company's Chicago service at Newark, it is now possible for passengers to fly from Boston to Chicago in seven hours.

* * *

Anniversary of Common—Three hundred years ago Boston received a valuable Christmas present in the form of Boston Common. Yesterday a high point in the tercentenary celebration of its establishment as public property, was a dramatization of its acceptance by Governor Winthrop from the Rev. William Blackstone. Members of the ERA Civic Theater presented this scene in front of the State House.

After receiving the land from Blackstone "the Town laid out a place for a trayning field, which ever since and now is used for that purpose and for the feeding of Cattell," —so deposed four early citizens before Governor Bradstreet in 1684.

Even before that time the Common was given all the care a city park deserves today. In 1657 it was ordered: "If any person shall hereafter any way anoy ye Comon by spreading stones or other trash upon itt, or lay any carrion upon itt, every person so offending shall bee fined twenty shillings."

The Common is protected by a clause in the city charter withholding from the City Council the power to lease or sell it.

(Boston Snapshots appear each Wednesday)

With the Inventors

Sewing Machine Ironer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a simple little attachment for the sewing machine, invented by Birdie Earl, of Ceret, Calif., and given U. S. Patent No. 1978512, which bids fair to do away with the intermittent use of an electric iron when one is sewing. The metal bulb and socket shown above may be inserted at any convenient spot on the machine, when the bulb is plugged in. It is heated by electricity to the proper temperature for pressing seams in place as they are passed across its surface.

Idle Reflections

This Interesting Picture of Ships Moored in Lake Union, Seattle, Won First Place in the Seattle Photographic Society Contest, for Ethel D. Bailey, Who Submits It for the Monitor Camera Club.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Perth, W. Aust.

GOOD NEIGHBORS on both sides of one's home—what a treasure! Two incidents of neighborliness, one from the right hand and the other from the left, may well be recounted with joy:

A load of wood had been dumped outside the woodshed. A heavy shower was imminent, and the lady for whom the wood was intended was unable to stack it out of reach of the inclement weather. Observing this, her right-hand neighbor sent her two little boys to show how lovingly and quickly their sturdy, helpful action could save the situation.

Another day, this woman was hanging out a garment on the clothesline, when her left-hand neighbor, a brisk, methodical young woman, called out, "Let me come and hang it out for you. I can reach up better." She did so, and then inquired about the rest of the washing.

Finding that it was to be laid aside until another day, she said, "Oh, but we must make good use of today's sun and wind. Who knows what tomorrow will be like? I've just put my last clothes out. Now it will take me no time to do your washing, and give your daughter a beautiful surprise when she comes in."

Taking no denial, she found the matches—after guessing where they were,—lighted the fire, set to work blithely, and in an hour and a half her good deed was complete to the last thoughtful detail.

Incidents of neighborliness, from one's right hand and from one's left, may always be recounted with joy!

Moments Musical

Domenico Scarlatti

No. 13 in a series of articles by Sonya Michell

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI is an inscription often found on old harpsichords and spinets. It may be translated, "The glory of this world vanishes like its sound." The beginning of the nineteenth century found the sound of these two charming instruments practically vanished. Now, they are being revived in some measure by the art of Wanda Landowska; modern composers, glimpsing the possibilities of their deep tones and fascinating sonorities, are using them in their composing.

Many people confuse the clavichord (French, *clavecin*) with the spinet. The strings of the spinet are plucked; those of the clavichord are struck. The clavichord has a very sweet sound, but not enough force to make itself heard in combination with other instruments. For accompanying light voices, it is splendid. It was often used by beginners instead of the harpsichord.

The harpsichord, of which Domenico Scarlatti was one of the greatest masters, has two keyboards and is of a beautiful shape. None of these early instruments can prolong their tones as a pianoforte can do, but there is a precision and brilliancy to them which is dry, but beautiful. Voltaire said, "The pianoforte is a kettle-maker's invention compared with the harpsichord"—but then, he also thought that music should always be frivolous, light and amusing, not serious, impressive or heavy. In Voltaire's day, of course, the piano in its present form, as used by Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and Paderewski, had not yet been developed. On the piano, unlike its predecessors, a tone may be prolonged by keeping a finger on a key, and it may also be held even longer by means of the pedal.

Domenico Scarlatti, who holds an important position in the history of harpsichord composing, should not be confused with his father, Alessandro Scarlatti, a famous composer of operas. Domenico's two hundred compositions for harpsichord were all called sonatas. Hans von Bülow edited and renamed many of them, sometimes leaving out beautiful ornamentation and changing the key. The public, said von Bülow, "fears sonatas."

All of Scarlatti's sonatas, however, are short, very short, sometimes only two or three pages in length, but of such crispness and genuine beauty that one cannot imagine a note being changed. I. Philipp has edited many of them, and it seems to me that he has preserved the old master's form more perfectly than von Bülow. I prefer the French practice of not altering the original composition, but following it faithfully, regardless of consequences.

Scarlatti, although an Italian, lived many years in Spain. His compositions sparkle with heat, rather than with cold. He is never sentimental, but humorous at times. One does not look to Scarlatti for any great depth of feeling, but for pure joy. His *Pastorale* and *Capriccio* are too well known to require comment here. In his sonatas, even those in almost miniature form, one finds a solid and grand style. If one playing these or any work of that period will keep in mind the instrument for which it was written, the result will be less legato and pedal, but a deep but precise tonal effect.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Land of Sinim

IN FORETELLING a period when the Jewish exiles would return to Palestine after their captivity in Babylon, the prophet Isaiah predicts that they will be joined by people from distant lands, some "from the north" some "from the west," and some from "the land of Sinim" (Isa. 49:12).

From this verse, scholars very naturally assume that "Sinim" must have been a territory which lay either in the far south or the far east; nowever there remains considerable difference of opinion as to its exact location Some have identified it was China (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," p 696; F. Delitzsch: "Isaiah" Vol II, p. 266); while another suggestion is that the region referred to is that surrounding Syene (cf. Ezek. 29:10 and 30:6), known in modern times as "Assouan," and situated in southern Egypt.

Recent discoveries prove the existence of a Jewish colony at Syene during the sixth century B. C., when this part of the book of Isaiah is supposed to have been composed.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

English Anemones

AT FIRST importing some special English anemones for his own garden, a man has consistently widened his introduction of the flower among neighbors and community. Now he has established a very profitable mail-order business for this anemone, as garden lovers always like to acquire more exotic touches to home grounds.

Mrs. Amy V. L.

Worth Knowing

OF THE NEW TESTAMENT PUBLISHED IN 1525, WAS THE FIRST PRINTED ENGLISH NEW TESTAMENT.

AS FAST AS IT WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND IT WAS DESTROYED

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Looks Into Christmas

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

IN THE top branches of the big Christmas tree on Boston Common, Roger P. Scroggins, leading squirrel; Florrie, well-known pigeon, and Fib, chief of all sparrows, sat quietly together. Above them was a field of stars, below

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Looking Into Christmas.

them the sweet-smelling tree, alive with lights.

"Just what *is* Christmas, Mr. Scroggins?" said Fib.

Florrie winked.

"Is it lights on a tree?" said Fib.

Florrie winked again, but Scroggins did not hurrumph.

"Is it stars?—singing?—crowds on Tremont Street?—is it?—" the spry sparrow ruffled his wings anxiously.

His venerable squirrel friend gazed at the stars overhead and then at the lights under foot. He fastened his tippet tighter, took up his cane and started down the tree. "Where are you going?" said Fib.

"I'm going to look into it," said the illustrious squirrel.

Florrie winked. "Into what?" she said.

"Into Christmas."

"We'll help you," said Fib; and Florrie didn't say she wouldn't help.

The three friends started slowly away from the foot of the big tree. Scroggins turned back and looked up into the branches. They were splashed with the drops of light from all the colored bulbs.

"Christmas is quite old," said Scroggins. "Grandfather knew all about it. He told me lots of things but I think we'll know more about it if we look into it now."

They went slowly here and there. Fib found a lovely window lighted with candles and bright with a wreath. "Is that it?" he said breathlessly.

"Some, but not all," said Scroggins. "We'll know it when we see it," said the squirrel.

"You mean 'when we feel it,'" said Florrie.

Scroggins nodded. "That's right—feel it!"

Up and down the Common, Park Street, Tremont Street and elsewhere, the three friends walked. They heard music. They saw a genial old man dressed in a red and white furry suit and with sparkling eyes laughing from his great white beard. Wreaths. Candles in windows. People hurrying through the streets carrying bundles. They saw two boys standing in front of a window. Their clothes were thin. Their faces were bright. The larger boy put his arm around the smaller one.

Scroggins watched closely. "That's pretty nearly it," he said.

Fib and Florrie watched. The faces of the boys shone in the light which splashed from the window, in which were sleds and trains and all sorts of bright new things. The small lad looked at the window and then at his large companion, with joy in his face.

Scroggins looked at the look, then stared at his companions. "Do you feel it?" he whispered to them.

They nodded. The three friends walked back to the big tree.

"Now that was almost it," said Scroggins. "Not all of it, but a good deal of it. And I think the big one is going to give something to the small one. And I also think"—Florrie winked at this point quite furiously—"No, no," said Scroggins, "I feel that the big one has to earn the money to give, maybe sell papers or something, and anyway, what we saw on those faces is just about it."

Fib skittered and hopped. "Nothing like having Scroggins look into things," he said. Scroggins smiled genially and bowed. Florrie winked some very kind winks.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Manchukuo (A. M. W.)—The popular Anglicized pronunciation is *Mahn'-choo'-kwo'* (*a* as in *arm*, *oo* as in *food*, *o* long; equal stress on all syllables). In the Orient, the second syllable is commonly sounded *-jo'-* (long *o*).

Again (F. F.)—In America, preferably *a-gen'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *e* short). British usage inclines toward *a-gane'* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long).

Nothing (F. F.)—*Nuth'-ing* (vowels short).

Interest (F. F.)—In America, preferably *in'-ter-est* (*i* short, first *e* as in *maker*, second short). In England, *in'-trist* (vowels short) is common.

Necessary (H. R. C.)—Preferably *nes'-eh-ser-y* (first and third *e*'s short, second clipped-short as in silent; secondary stress on third syllable). *Nes'-is-ry* is colloquial British).

Our (H. R. C., who inquires whether "Our Father" is sounded "hour father" or "R father")—"Our" and "hour" are pronounced exactly alike.

Painting the lily (I. P.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence from a news article:

The meetings will be postponed until a later date while the hall is being expanded beyond its present size.

This must have been written by a space writer—so much a word. Of course, he could have said:

The meetings will be postponed until the hall is enlarged.

[The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary is authority for the foregoing pronunciations.]

Brevities

Dallas News: Administration plan aims to make all Indians literate. The noble Red Man is to become the well-read one.

Punch: A novelist tells us that he wrote his latest book on the roof of his house. Well, it saved an awful lot of paper.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Adopting the By-Laws

No. 8

The proposed by-laws had been read, and the chairman of the committee had then moved their adoption. The chairman stated the motion and called for a vote. He was rewarded by having Mr. Wright offer a suggestion.

"YES, Sol?" said Chairman Cutler, as he recognized Mr. Wright, who had stayed the putting of the motion.

"Before putting the motion to adopt by-laws," Mr. Wright began to explain, "it is always best to have the by-laws re-read, one section at a time. Necessary changes, if any, may then be proposed and made. Then the motion to adopt does not come prematurely; and it is more likely to settle the matter satisfactorily."

"Thanks again, Sol," remarked David Cutler. "And now, Lige, proceed with the reading of the first article."

Thus the by-laws were read, discussed, necessary changes made, and then the motion to adopt as a whole prevailed.

"Friends, our by-laws are adopted," Dave announced. Then, turning to Solomon Wright, he continued: "So, I suppose we can now favor our friend Darius Brooks, who has been anxious to see our officers elected."

"We're just about ready for that, Dave," replied Mr. Wright, "but not quite."

"Yeah?" put in the impatient Darius. "I 'lowed we'd bump into some restrictions as soon as we passed some laws. What now?"

"Nothing serious," calmly replied Mr. Wright. "It will take only a few minutes. The next thing in order, Mr. Chairman, is to secure a list of members in order that we may know who is entitled to vote and hold office. Those desiring to join our organization must now sign these by-laws, thereby creating a roll of membership."

A recess was called to get the signatures. Caleb Wells had reached the secretary's desk and was carefully scanning the by-laws preparatory to signing. "No use reading them," called out a villager, as he looked over Caleb's shoulder. "I'll bet you didn't even read your marriage license before you signed it."

"No, I didn't," Caleb retorted, "but ever since I signed that I've been readin' everything."

Now, thank goodness, the jam-it-through-any-way Mr. Brooks can go a head with electing officers. The meeting will be continued, on Friday.

In Lighter Vein

The Retort Courteous

The clerk had just completed a quarter century of faithful service with a big business concern. At the end of the day the boss handed him a big envelope inscribed, "In token of this memorable date." The clerk opened the envelope and inside it he found a photograph of his employer.

"Well, what do you think of my gift to you in recognition of your devoted service?" the proprietor asked.

"It's just like you," was the courteous reply.—*Bee-Hive.*

Parliamentary Law Simplified

Definition: "A committee is a gathering of important people who, singly, can do nothing, but together can decide that nothing can be done."—*St. Martin's Review.*

Memorable Date

The new general manager was inspecting the branch office. "How long have you been working here?" he asked the office boy.

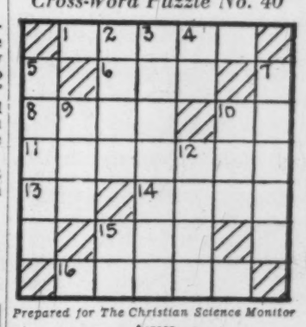
"Ever since the day the boss threatened to fire me," replied the young man.

None the Less

"It was quite an impromptu affair."

"Yes, but it was none the less spontaneous on that account."

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 40



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Adjustment necessary to clear vision
6—Aeriform fluid
8—Prophesier
10—Jewish month
11—A lever operated by the foot
13—Printer's measure
14—Armor of chains
15—Babylonian god
16—Fracas

Down

2—Letter S molding
3—A confection
4—Pronoun
5—Flower
7—The white poplar
9—Bird
10—Character in "Arabian Nights"
12—Small valley
15—Exist

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Quotation for Today

HE WHO curbs his wrath merits forgiveness for his sins.
—THE TALMUD

Scarsdale Gives Advice on Radio 'Between the Dark and the Daylight'

Parents of Scarsdale, N. Y., again have come to the aid of all American parents who wish to know exactly what radio entertainment is good for their children and which should be tuned out. In a recent survey, the radio committee of the Scarsdale Women's Club made public its index of the excellence, or inferiority, of radio programs from the hours of 4 to 8.15 p. m. This survey was done by 22 members of the club, who listened to each of the several programs from the three principal network key stations in the New York area and WOR, Newark independent. Thus they have tried to be entirely fair to the radiocasters. They have been at work on their index since October and intend to keep it up to date. The new survey is the result of a survey made a year ago which created favorable comment among American parents.

On the whole, the Scarsdale parents have made excellent choices. They have not been deluded by popularity, which is sometimes only a gauge of evanescent importance. Still, their list of good programs contains some of the most popular radio entertainment.

It is no particular surprise to find that Amos 'n' Andy, Little Orphan Annie, Joe Penner and "The Shadow" received poor ratings. The choice of "Sherlock Holmes" "Roses and Drums," "Alice in Orchestralia," "The Singing Lady," "Captain Healy's Stamp Club," "Red Davis," the Terhune dog dramas, Jack Benny, the news and sports commentators as good juvenile entertainment justifies their already high positions as good adult entertainment. One program, the Terhune dog sketch, received the accolade of "excellent" from Scarsdale parents. This rating seems to justify the old saying about the "boy-and-dog" combination.

Programs of the "Sherlock Holmes" and "Roses and Drums" type satisfy the childish desire and joy for adventure, mystery and suspense, of course. The former "gets across" to children very well the idea that crime does not pay. The Conan Doyle advertising is, however, in the worst possible taste in permitting "Holmes" and "Dr. Watson" to step out of their characters to advertise the sponsor's product. The Civil War sketch is an example of painstaking research into aspects of history that the books do not always cover; and it is for that reason much more entertainment than the dry facts of history.

"Alice in Orchestralia" is one of the best of the educational type of program. It imparts a knowledge of the instruments of the orchestra in a nearly perfect "Alice in Wonderland" style. "The Singing Lady" is another good choice. It is the "song-and-story" idea and should recall to many the time when they were held on a favorite grandparent's knee and taught the songs of childhood. The performer in the role of the Singing Lady is therefore doing what many parents, perhaps, have not the time to do.

"Captain Healy's Stamp Club" plays to one of the popular hobbies of childhood: stamp collecting. There flourished on the local Boston air a program titled "Skipper Jim" which fostered the coin-collecting hobby. A program that seemed headed for the networks, it fell by the wayside. It seems a pity that there are not more network programs of the hobby type.

Sport commentators, Eddie Dooley and Ford Frick, are by good right popular, since they fall athwart the sandlot baseball and football games of childhood. The choice of Edwin C. Hill, Boake Carter and Lowell Thomas testifies to their facile and understandable ability to impart the news to even the juvenile mind.

It is entirely significant that Jack Benny should be chosen of all the comedians, and that Joe Penner should rate Scarsdale disapprobation. Mr. Benny's popularity is not hard to understand. He makes use of common situations and never manufactures wit and humor that only the sophisticated can understand. Mr. Penner's popularity is based on stock expressions that youth is prone to parrot.

Out of all the loose talk about "doing something" for children's radio programs, the Scarsdale index is apparently the only definite word that comes to radiocasters, calling certain programs good and others not. A concerted movement among parents in the United States either through parent-teachers' associations or women's clubs, ought to be able to bring enough weight to make the radiocasters provide the sort of programs they desire for their children. Nothing would so impress a sponsor as the knowledge that he was radiocasting to the empty air. It is either for those sponsors who meet parental disapproval to change their programs, or go off the air; for a parent's hand must still have a firmer grip on the "off" switch than a child's. —— A. D. H.

[A Radio Review appears each Wednesday]

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Home for a Gnome*

By THE HAGERS

WE CLIMBED AND WALKED AND CLIMBED SOME MORE. AT LAST WE CAME UPON A DOOR;
THEN MR. MOLE PRODUCED A KEY WHICH MADE IT OPEN INSTANTLY.
ANOTHER DOOR LED TO THE EDGE OF WHAT LOOKED LIKE A ROCKY LEDGE.
"NOW, THIS IS WHAT I CALL A HOME!" SAID THE DELIGHTED LITTLE GNOME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Relations, Not Ratios

REPROACHING Japan for abrogating the Washington Naval Treaty will not solve the problem that abrogation accentuates. Excited outcries over the decision of the Japanese Privy Council—the last step preceding notification that Japan wishes to terminate the treaty on December 13, 1936—will only intensify feeling at a time when calm is all the more needed. Declarations that by this action Japan has disrupted the naval conversations in London and made an armaments race inevitable, will not lessen the dividends of the arms makers.

More important, they will not pacify the Pacific, which is or should be the purpose of every word—and thought. It would be utterly foolish to let a naval treaty designed to allay fears and rivalries become the instrument of fears and rivalries. It should be understood that Japan has every right to declare her unwillingness to prolcng the Washington Treaty. The treaty itself contains a provision for its termination on the last day of 1936. It could not be abrogated before that date, and even now will continue in force until then.

It is true that if found satisfactory to all parties it was to continue in effect indefinitely. But the possibility that it would not prove satisfactory was definitely anticipated, and Japan's declaration of dissatisfaction under no circumstance should be regarded as anything like the breaking of a treaty.

Actually, another treaty or agreement of some kind is expected to take its place. Instructions from Tokyo to Ambassador Matsudaira in London are to insist that the announcement of the end of the present conversations shall include provision for the reopening of negotiations in the spring. More than any other signatory, Japan is pressing for fresh efforts to reach some naval agreement. Less than any other signatory is she financially able to engage in a competition in building.

Even if no agreement be reached, there is every reason to hope that statesmanship and good will can avoid a naval race. Parity, even between United States and Britain, has had little but a psychological value, and some distinct disadvantages. It has never represented an exact assessment of naval needs.

The three great naval powers are almost ideally located, with broad buffers of salt water between them, for the avoidance of fear-filled rivalries. And in normal circumstances it would be intelligent for each to provide itself with a navy designed to meet its own needs, rather than to match any other navy.

The matching of navy against navy may avoid competition in building but it implies competition in purpose. The important thing is to eliminate in so far as possible the belief in competitive purposes. The real trouble today is not Japan's abrogation of the Washington Treaty; that is but a symbol.

It means far less than the destruction of the Nine Power and Four Power pacts by the seizure of Manchuria. To Britain and America it symbolizes a new attitude of expansion which may encroach on British and American interests in the Far East.

There is the rub. But Britain and America have better means of maintaining their interests in the Pacific than at the point of a sixteen-inch gun. Nor should it be assumed too readily that Japan wishes to push her trade—or could push it—at the point of a naval rifle. Japan should be able to find full scope for all her enterprise and a living for all her people without further military expansion. She can advance her own trade far better by maintaining friendly relations with China and with other nations than by any other course.

Relations are far more vital than ratios. That is something for Britain and the United States to remember as well as for Japan to learn. There should be no obsession with any arbitrary ratio or attempt to maintain that ratio on the assumption that such maintenance will keep the peace in the Pacific. It might endanger peace. For without better relations ratios represent ravilry. Attention then should be centered on relations, not ratios.

In bettering relations the effort must be to turn from dangerous recriminations and attempt to understand and adjust the purposes of each nation. A good place to start is with the recognition that in that brotherhood of man which is the spiritual fact behind the seeming differences between men, perfect understanding and adjustment can be discovered.

A Greater San Francisco?

WHILE two of the world's greatest bridges are rising to connect its shore with Marin County and the east Bay district of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, San Francisco is regarding the development with mixed feelings of triumph and despair. These projects undoubtedly offer needed unemployment relief, but property owners fear thousands who now live in apartments on the steep-hilled city streets will move to suburban districts.

Debate now weighs whether the city should seek low bridge tolls on the theory that San Francisco will remain the chief trading center and financial leader of the northern California area, or whether it should press for high bridge rates to discourage spread of its working population.

A perhaps more constructive light is thrown on the question by the survey now under way to provide rapid transit facilities down the peninsula. Even now, despite the necessity of changing to street cars at the remote railroad terminal, such towns as San Mateo, Burlingame and Palo Alto are considered homing communities for San Francisco. With fast transportation to the heart of the business district, it is possible to make living in these suburban towns more attractive. It was fast, electrified transportation that built up Marin County as far north as San Rafael, though commuters are forced to ferry across the Golden Gate.

Many business leaders, seeing these potentialities, take the long-range view that bridging the bay will consolidate the metropolitan area and eventually lead to merging independent communities into a Greater San Francisco which would have a population of 1,500,000. If the histories of London, New York and Chicago are to be repeated in California, there will be a Greater San Francisco — commercially though perhaps not politically — within the next twenty-five years.

Making Money Cheaper

IF ONE thinks of the rate of interest as a price, the importance of the subject becomes immediately manifest. It is the price of money and is by far the most vital of all prices.

But there are two prices of money, one for money lent (or borrowed) for short periods, and the other for money lent (or borrowed) for long periods. An example of the former is the financing of the New Deal by the Federal Government. Most of the funds that Henry Morgenthau Jr. borrows month by month are obtained for a short period. Yesterday, for example, he obtained accommodation for six months at the amazing interest rate of 0.16 per cent! Such rates smash all existing records.

Ordinary folk are not so well equipped with credit that they can get money on similar terms. But for short-term purposes the business community is getting cheap financing. The banks' own borrowing rate from the Federal Reserve System is down to 1.5 per cent; call loans from banks, repayable on demand, are down to 1 per cent; and loans on commercial paper, that is, loans on goods in transit to the purchaser, are down to 0.75 per cent. These rates are of course nominal.

Such low prices for money are indicative of two things. One is the glut of money. Another is the rundown in supply and demand for long-term money. The true condition of this market is not told by its price alone. For the Federal Government, the yield on existing bonds (which is some evidence of what would have to be paid for new issues) is 3.05 per cent; for private corporations bonds of the best quality, 3.87 per cent. But the long-term money market has practically dried up. Investors are hesitant about committing their money even to the Federal Government for long periods. As compared with capital issues in 1929 amounting to $7,900,000,000, those for the twelve months since September, 1933, totaled a paltry $153,000,000.

The question, above all, that keeps the New Dealers awake at nights is, how is it possible to redirect a money flow into capital investment channels? One way, clearly, is to push down the interest rates receivable by investors. A person dependent on interest received on his shored-up capital will, if the return gets too low, be tempted to take the money out of the bank and invest it. This is precisely the end that the Federal Reserve Board hopes to achieve by cutting the maximum rate of interest payable on time and savings deposits by the banking system from 3 to 2½ per cent. The order will go into effect February 1 next year.

Cheaper money is only another phase of cheaper prices in hastening business recovery.

Exit for Screen "Typing"?

IN THE Monitor's recent series of articles on "Who's to Blame for the Movies," it was pointed out that many talented Hollywood screen players are kept in a rut by the custom of casting them as "types." That is, a player who succeeds in making a strong impression in a certain line of characterization is often kept repeating that performance in other films, notwithstanding his ability to do a wide range of parts. The consequences of this "type casting" fall not only on the player but on the studio, whose films lose in varied appeal. Often this "typing" is carried so far that able players can get no work except in a special line of parts.

It is interesting to learn that the Fox studio has become aware of the stultifying tendency of type casting and early in December began making tests of contract players to discover the range of which they are capable. Such a broadening of opportunity should be beneficial both to players and studios. It will mean that talent will be benefited by enlarged experience, and the films themselves should gain in scope of interest, with a resulting increase of attention among motion picture spectators.

The experiment is being watched by all the studios. Almost certainly it will become a general practice if it proves as helpful as it promises to be.

As I Was Saying

ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON

PEOPLE tripped into Friends Hall on Euston Road one evening recently to hear Noel Baker discuss "The World Framework of Freedom." I joined the throng. The hall was filled, though the night was wet. It was a stimulating lecture, giving us as it did still another aspect of Socialism, democracy and dictatorship. But no reflection is intended on the drawing powers of the speaker when we say that, while Mr. Baker was applauded, the great noise was reserved for a man who did not speak, but who sat on the platform taking mental notes, as his eyes winked the winks of wisdom—George Bernard Shaw. He is a good listener and no applause could convert him that night into a speaker.

* * *

Shaw has very definite ideas about dictatorships. He believes that in the end they usually exhaust the dictator, but he also believes they cannot be run effectively without the aid of subordinate dictators to whom are delegated certain important tasks. And, remembering that these were his ideas, we trudged home in the wet wondering what would happen to certain dictatorships when the subordinate dictators decide to be no longer subordinates.

* * *

After an absence of ten years I observe a far greater use of electricity in England. The reason is obvious. The price has been cut in half and the availability of current tremendously increased. The "grid" system, by which a network of power stations is spread over Britain, is making up the deficit of earlier years by economies all down the line, and at the same time making the use of electricity more attractive to village and town. The system will not be in full operation until 1940. By then the full extent of water-power as well as fuel will come into play. Already England claims to have one of the largest, if not the largest, power control station in the world.

* * *

Sponge rubber is being used more and more in upholstery. It has been tried out two or three years on London buses, with success. As a cushioning material for drawing-room seats, it is gaining popularity. I went to the Science Museum to see it being made, for there a rubber exhibition is open to the public. The process is simple. Latex is mixed with water and the mixture is whipped with an oversized "egg beater." Then the mixture is slowly dried, leaving the rubber spongy. Exactly the same process as the housewife adopts in making sponge cake. Did the laboratory get this tip from the kitchen?

* * *

Close to Oxford Circus a man stood by the curb singing, a short-haired terrier taking up the collection in a hat which it held between its teeth like a black felt cup. No ordinary singer this, for he scaled the heights of Pagliacci with a warmth and fervor and sweetness that the strumming of the guitar on which he played his own accompaniments could hardly enhance. A drifter? Or the discard of opera? Is there no better place for talent than the edge of a sidewalk in traffic?

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

The House Stood Back From the Road

© E. Whitefield in "Homes of Our Forefathers"

Mr. Blennerhassett Up to His Old Tricks

MR. BLENNERHASSETT'S car slewed to a skittering stop in the sand of a side road skirting Scribner Hill in Tyngsbury.

A crow jawed at him as he clambered out of the car and plodded back up the road till he came to where a gap in the brush indicated an intersection.

"Jest's I thought."

Chuckling, he made his way through the opening. It was some time later when he emerged and roared off through a cloud of dust and a barrage of pebbles against the close-grown scrub on the way to Billboro to fetch his boyhood chum, Ben Prescott, and his sister, Mrs. Atkinson, to Tyngsbury for their weekly duty as host and hostess at the old Blennerhassett homestead for the Stowell Antique Society which used the pre-colonial house for a meeting place.

Mrs. Atkinson saw him sweep up to the curb and flicked her apron at her brother dozing in his chair.

"Wake up, Ben. Dan's here—early, too. Shouldn't wonder 'f he had somethin' up his sleeve. Looks kind o' funny."

Mr. Blennerhassett plumped a basket of wild grapes on the clean white of Mrs. Atkinson's kitchen table.

"Got 'em comin' over Scribner Hill, but no jelly makin' t'day. Got somethin' else—su'prise, mebbe."

Ten minutes later they rounded the corner of Main Street, headed for the state road. A few miles from Tyngsbury he turned into the side road cutting around Scribner Hill. Wild grapes grew along the stone walls, along with elderberry and hazel nut bushes, so close sometimes as to brush the ear.

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett twisted the wheel to escape a scuttling chipmunk, and pointed out a mass of grape vines burdening an old apple tree.

"That's somethin' you wouldn't see on th' state road. No, sir, they'd have it skinned down to th' last grape an' th' vines ripped an' torn so's there wouldn't be any grapes nex' year. That's why I'm takin' this road—that an' somethin' else."

He gave the wheel a sharp turn and Mrs. Atkinson let out a little squeal as the car lurched into the obscure wood road down which he had walked.

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled.

"Ben, ỳ' rec'lect th' Blodgetts that used t'live here'bouts an' th' Twitchells an' th' Scribners—th' ones th' hill is named after? Well if I ain't mistaken, this here's th' road where they lived an' I'm cur'ous t'see if there's anything left of what they had."

The car came in to scrub land that had once been a pasture. Mrs. Atkinson called to Mr. Blennerhassett and pointed to a little rising ground off at th' left. The car whined to a stop.

"This must be the old Twitchell place," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "what's left of it."

* * *

The house stood back from the road facing the southeast, two and a half stories in front, sloping to one in the rear, the great chimney telling of yawning fireplaces and blazing logs.

The windows gaped with jagged holes, bricks hung precariously from the chimney cap, doors sagged and there was a despairing look about the whole place like a once fine coat worn shiny, and tossed into a corner to gather dust.

Many little excitements met them as they stepped over the threshold, where so many feet, tiny ones and shambling ones, had passed.

Boards two feet wide creaked beneath their tread. Over the fireplaces in the front rooms, pine paneling spread the width of the wall, stained chestnut brown by time.

Mrs. Atkinson sighed.

"How peaceful it must have been."

Mr. Blennerhassett was looking about him with a speculative glint in his eye.

Mr. Prescott was poking around outside and Mr. Blennerhassett led the way to the kitchen, where the fireplace stretched nearly across its width.

Ashes lay deep on the wide brick hearth; cobwebs draped the corners and smoke-blackened bricks told of once roaring fires.

"You know," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "I never gave these old houses a thought till th' Anteek S'ciety got me to turn over my old place to 'em. Many's th' time as a boy I've sprawled in front of th' old fireplace. Pretty much all alike, I guess. Take this one here, with th' little cupboards at th' end, an' th' hooks—jehosaphat, come t'think of it there must 'a' been a crane here."

Mrs. Atkinson gasped.

"Dan—if we only had one for th' clubhouse."

"Well, S'manthy, there's a mite of dirt an' clutter, but we can scrape it away an' p'raps—who knows? I'm told there was sometimes a secret place in some of these fireplaces where they was like t' hide th' silver an' what hard money they had in case of Indians. Might even find one."

* * *

Mr. Prescott spoke up behind them. They had not seen him enter.

"Guess th' anteek stores has got mos' of them things, ain't they, Dan?"

"What in tunket! How sh'd I know?" asked Mr. Blennerhassett.

"Figgered y'might."

There was a mischievous light in Mr. Prescott's bright, little, blue eyes.

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "let's see's if they overlooked anything here.

They poked the litter with long sticks. It was Mrs. Atkinson who drew from the ashes a rusted and pitted, iron crane. Her face beamed.

"Well, I never. That will just fit in the big fireplace," she said. "Th' ladies was speakin' of havin' one made. But now they've got a real anteek—my, but they'll be tickled!"

Mr. Prescott put in:

"How 'bout who owns 'em?"

"Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Blennerhassett. "I know Ben Twitchell, an' everything 'll be hunky dory. I—"

Mr. Prescott's eyes twinkled and he scratched the little tuft of white whisker under his ear.

"So that's what y' was—doin' in that anteek sto—"

Mr. Blennerhassett's left eyelid dropped in a sly wink. Mr. Prescott shut up like a clam.

Mrs. Atkinson, oblivious to all else, was wiping the dust from her treasure.

Mr. Blennerhassett sidled round to Mr. Prescott.

"There's times," he whispered throatily, "when even an' old weasel, same's you be, don't need to be so tarnation discernin'."

GEORGE LAWSON

Letters: Christmas in Many Lands

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the glad, gay Christmas season rolls around, we often wonder what our neighbors are doing in celebration of this beloved holiday.

Many of the ideas of Christmas originated in Germany, where first came into being Christmas trees. In Germany, also, originated the custom of reciprocal presents and of special Christmas meats and dishes, and at a much later period came the custom of the giving of the Christmas card. Many of the beliefs and usages of the old Germans passed over from heathenism into Christianity, and have partly survived up to the present day. In modern Germany Christmas belongs especially to the family.

In England, at an early period, originated the custom of the Christmas box. This box, holding a small money gift, was presented to persons in an inferior condition, on the day after Christmas, which was hence popularly called "Boxing Day." This custom was continued for many years, and at length became such an intolerable grievance that tradesmen stuck up notices in their windows to the effect that no more Christmas boxes would be given, and at the same time the public authorities issued remonstrances to the same effect, and thus the practice was greatly decreased. In England, also, we find the birth of the Christmas carol taking place. The majority of these, though written by men of learning, exhibit a lamentable ignorance of the character of the two most prominent persons in the carols, Mary and Jesus. The carols sung in England today are generally religious, though not usually so.

In Spain today, Christmas is not a day of mirth and laughter. Gifts are not exchanged, and only a supper at midnight is a reminder of the holiday season. But in France, gayety and laughter reign supreme. We find the Filipinos making much of this rich holiday, too, for at the mission schools programs are held and the entire Philippine Islands celebrate together the Christmas holiday.

And in the other countries of the world it is the same. A genial spirit prevails, and a holiday comes and goes, one which is marked by a richness and fondness pertaining to no other, and one which will live on within the hearts of peoples everywhere forever.

Portland, Maine — MURIEL E. BOYKER

"Suffer the Little Children"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor for Oct. 6, 1934, an article was published entitled "Suffer Little Children," referring to the establishing of a Sunday school in Gloucester, Eng., by Robert Raikes, a printer, "a little more than 150 years ago."

I think it is but just to call attention to the fact that there is established evidence that to the Rev. John Wesley belongs the honor of being the "father of the Sunday school," he having founded the Sunday school in Savannah nearly fifty years prior to the date when Mr. Raikes laid the foundation stone of his Sunday school. Evidence of this may be found in a biography of the Rev. John Wesley, by Rev. L. Tyerman, published in London in the year 1871, from which I quote the following: "Delamotte [a co-laborer with Wesley] was teaching between thirty and forty children at Savannah to read, write, and cast accounts, and Wesley catechized them every *Sunday afternoon.*" However, Wesley, presumably, believed he had a better way, as might be surmised from the following, from "Colonial History of Georgia," by C. C. Jones: "When the Church of England, through the 'S. P. G.,' sent John Wesley, in the year 1736, to her newest colony, Georgia, the principal duty assigned to him was the conversion of the Indians, though he was also to be the rector of the parish of Christ Church in Savannah. The Indians proved a difficult task for him at that time, so Wesley turned his attention to his parish work. The Church of England required its rectors to catechize the children of the parish every Sunday *during the service.*" I have underscored the two references, to emphasize the fact that the Rev. Wesley catechized the children separately from the church service.

This Sunday school of Christ Church began as the parish of that church, and has been in continuous operation ever since that time.

Savannah, Ga. — J.

Questions for the TVA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of November 26, the statement is made that in the TVA "the Government is simply trying to utilize its yardstick, which is another way of introducing old-fashioned competition along new-fashioned lines." The Magazine of Wall Street, in its issue of November 24, states that it "has made persistent efforts to induce TVA to refute or confirm" certain statements which surely have a bearing on the accuracy of the yardstick. "A representative to the TVA has replied that no comment would be made."

These statements are to the effect that the PWA will *give 30 per cent* of the cost of distribution to municipalities wishing to go into the power business, and lend 70 per cent for long terms at low interest; that the $60,000,000 which the Muscle Shoals plant cost the taxpayers will probably be written down on its books to $20,000,000; that the taxes paid by the TVA will be about one-tenth those paid by a private company; that all who work on the TVA can travel on the railroads at reduced rates; that freight hauled by the railroad pays not more than two-thirds the rate charged to private companies; that all letters, bills and advertising matter are franked out, and that the TVA enjoys still other advantages.

If these statements are true, how is "competition" to be defined, and why have not the taxpayers who will pay these subsidies a right to know what their money is being used for? And, if false, why should not the TVA be anxious to refute them?

Piedmont, Calif. — GRACE H. DE FREMERY

The Wide Horizon

Rumblings in Latin America

By Sheridan H. Garth

EVENTS now occurring in various Latin-American countries resemble the preliminary rumbles of the many volcanoes within their borders. The late change of presidents in Bolivia with recent sporadic revolts in Peru recall the early summer of 1930, when those two same countries ushered in a flood of revolutions that upset the peace of almost every republic south of the Rio Grande.

Will another revolutionary epidemic break out there? Pessimists are nodding their heads, for a portentous three-year lull of peace and order has already succeeded the last upheaval. The new presidents, either through inexperience or lack of sufficient authority, have not been able to deal with the unfavorable economic conditions bearing down on them. Their recourse to nationalistic panaceas has prolonged the stress of an economic readjustment to near the breaking point of their peoples' endurance.

* * *

Each of the twenty Latin-American republics is wrestling with a particular problem in addition to the economic bugbear. Absolute dictatorships prevail in Venezuela, Uruguay; and Santo Domingo, although the dictators suffer themselves to be re-elected at regular intervals. Guatemala, whose revolution in 1930 immediately followed the ones in Bolivia and Peru, has just recovered from the exposure of a plot against its President. Yet its Constitution requires that a new executive be legally inducted February 14. Similarly, Salvador, whose picturesque revolution in 1931 led to the breakdown of the Washington nonrecognition treaty, must hold elections this winter. Other republics will have to call them later in the year. These elections in many cases will demonstrate whether South American peoples prefer ballots to bullets for improving their lot.

These peoples are demanding privileges that their selfish politicians have been too busy to accord them. In some countries this demand has brought on a dictatorship such as in socialistic Uruguay; in others, a thoroughgoing democratic régime such as in Colombia and Mexico and Chile. In still more there is no vestige of a new deal.

But it is difficult to indulge in political and economic experiments simultaneously. Those countries worst off in the material sense are the ones suffering mostly from politics. In Cuba, for example, where provisional governments have been reigning for longer than a year, normality cannot return until the Cubans cease stressing politics. In Brazil, where the revolutionary leader of 1930 has now made himself constitutional president, the more progressive people are awaiting their day to unseat him. Peru is still more or less lost in the aftermath of the Leguía dictatorship and the unfortunate Leticia adventure.

* * *

And so the volcanoes rumble. In Mexico the people are trying Socialism. In Colombia, Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala, democracy is having further trial. In Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Peru, and Uruguay, dictatorships, open or disguised, are being served up to the popular craving for something new. In Paraguay the people are riding along on a wave of exultation at what they consider a resounding victory in the Chaco War. In Bolivia popular discontent and military defeat combined to overthrow President Salamanca, and no one knows where the Government now stands or whether elections will be held. Brazil is at the parting of the ways, suffering from a coffee slump mixed with political meddling—a democracy administered by an autocratically-minded government. In Haiti, only recently freed of the American marines, the Government is proceeding serenely under its own steam.

Thus the feeling that gave birth to dictatorships in Europe exists strongly in Latin America. One Republic, Colombia, stands out among the twenty as unscathed by any revolution during depression times. Her democratic ideals inherited from Bolivar have kept her tranquil and her popular leaders have surrounded the Presidency with a prestige that is respected by every peon.

Whether it is Socialism the people want, or dictatorship, or state capitalism, or a military victory, or a continuation of democracy with or without modern restraints, does not really matter. What is important is that Latin America has awakened and is assuming its rightful place in the world procession.

Mirror of Opinion

Bootlegging vs. Repeal

FROM all the summaries, surveys and expressed opinions at the close of the first year of repeal, one fact emerges in a dominating position. It is that bootlegging remains at the heart of the liquor control problem. One authoritative estimate has it that the country spent more than $3,000,000,000 for alcoholic beverages in the year, but that one-half of it went for illegal products. . . .

Repeal was to mean the end of bootlegging, and the disrespect for law thereby engendered. It was to mean also a volume of revenue that would simplify the problem of public treasuries and ease the burden of the taxpayer. If so, its record will have to be substantially improved by the end of another year. Total revenue—federal, state and local—has amounted to an estimated $500,000,000 the first year. But if half the consumption has been bootleg, it is evident that another equal amount of potential revenue has been lost—to consider that one phase of the illegal traffic alone. Plainly, the bootlegger must go or repeal must fail.—*Kansas City Times.*

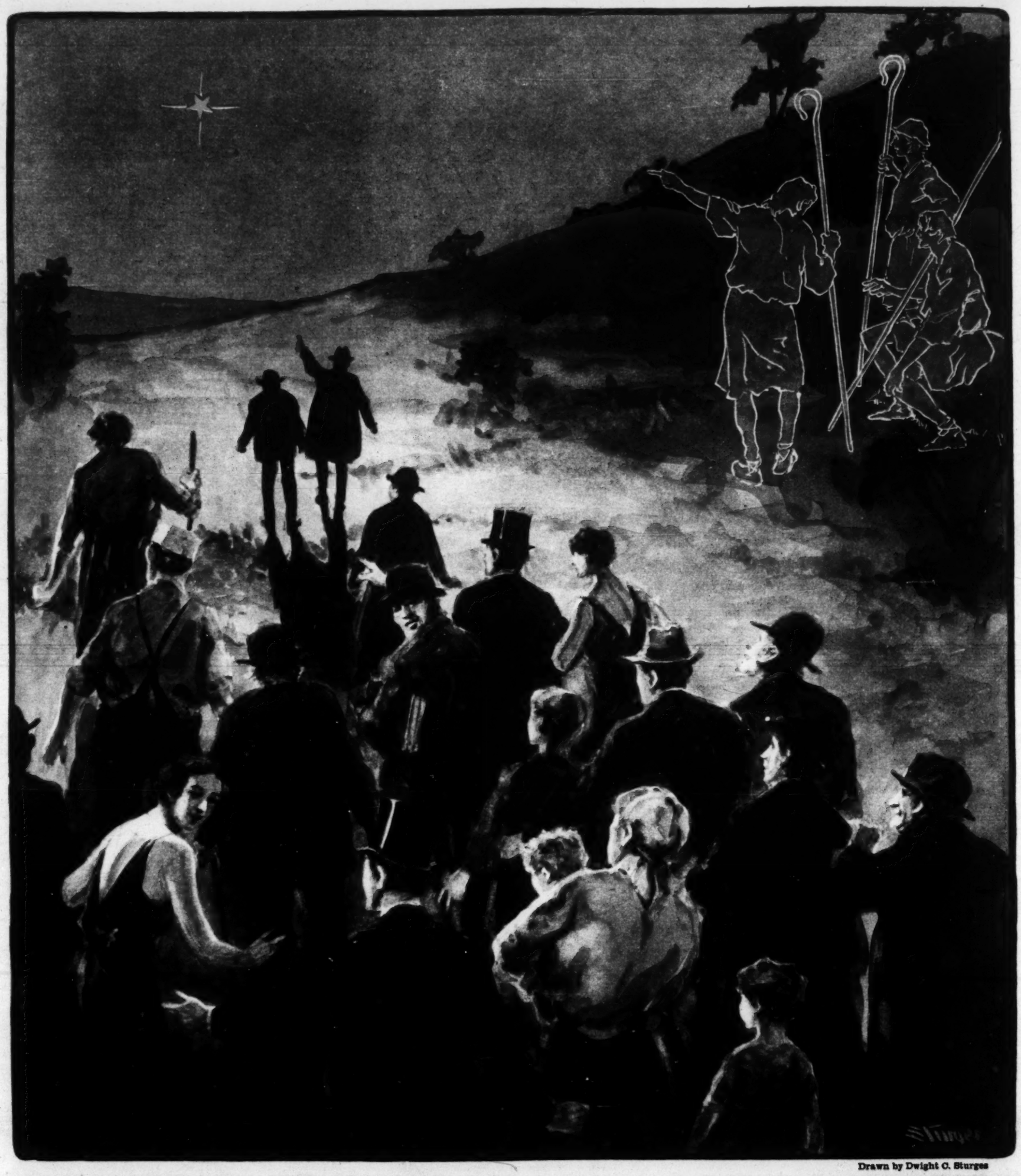
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, DECEMBER 19, 1934



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

"The star that looked lovingly down on the manger of our Lord, lends its resplendent light to this hour: the light of Truth, to cheer, guide, and bless man..." Mary Baker Eddy, Miscellaneous Writings, 320:9-11

In Quest of the Christmas Spirit

A Journey Into a Humble New England Byway Where the Spiritual Import of Isaiah's Prophecy Brings New Tidings of Peace and Healing to Understanding Hearts

By Henry Edison Williams

SEEKING CHRISTMAS, wise men follow a star. And if their thought be humble and their vision clear, they reach at length some quiet Bethlehem where a higher sense of sonship and a broader concept of brotherhood lies awaiting such gifts as only wise men bring.

Bethlehem of Judah has changed. The tramp of the passing years has crumbled the old gray walls and silenced the familiar manger sounds. A spacious church now guards the site venerated as the birthplace of the Saviour. Rich tapestries and ornate lamps bedeck the "Grotto of the Nativity." A succession of Latin, Greek and Armenian services mark the season of the advent of the little Lord Jesus, converting what was once a homely rural scene into a background for ritualism, pomp and circumstance.

But other Bethlehems remain — for wherever men are found bowing in reverent humility before the profound idea of Emmanuel, in that place and in such hearts a Bethlehem appears to renew the echo of Isaiah's grand prophecy:

> "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder."

It may seem a far cry from Bethlehem in Judah to Bow in New Hampshire, but the distance is no greater than that which stretches from the quiet manger to the jeweled grotto; and one who seeks to recapture the spell of Christmas through a return to simple ways can hardly do better than seek it in some such New England town.

Bow is typical. It is a place of calm hills and kindly people. The world has not passed it by, but its people have accepted only so much of the world as suits their fancy—and their fancy leans toward the steady ways of rural living rather than toward the innovations of the town. It has telephones and radios and improved main highways and a central school, to be sure, but for all of that the countryside has not changed greatly during the past century.

* * *

The same broad plateau tumbles abruptly into the valley of the Merrimac. The same rounded knolls, turned by the plows of an ancient ice field, roll up at its edge like furrows in a meadow, stretching away toward the distant foothills of the White Mountains. Where once were cleared fields and pasture lands, young white pine and gray birch march in regiments separated only by less frequent clearings; the lumberman's ax has removed the venerable stands of virgin timber, and second and third growth trees now make up the groves that clamber up the hillsides. But among the creases of these wooded billows, twixt wide fieldstone fences, overrun with frost-crisped woodbine and dotted with clusters of scarlet barberries, country roads wend upward to tucked-away farmhouses and weathered outbuildings. It is no epochal sight even today to come upon an ox team hauling, with ponderous steps, a load of logs from the woodlot or ice from the pond; and in almost every wagon shed a dusty sleigh rubs elbows with a muddy motorcar, for the drifts pile high in Bow and every farmer knows that in bad winter going there's nothing like oxen to haul and steel runners to glide.

Following the elusive whine of a saw, one who wanders over the roads of Bow may come suddenly to the brow of a hill and there catch the pungent odor of fresh pine boards as they issue from the mill and are stacked in neat piles in the yard. Looking back from the eminence a vista of white fields, tinseled with sunlight, etched with evergreen and sewed with velvet stitches where the road appears and reappears, carries the gaze over a scene that might easily prove to be a vast Christmas greeting card. And, to give it just the right touch of hospitality, farther on a fine old farmhouse waits by the side of the road, a group of maples holding out ermine-clothed arms to the wayfarer.

The farmer is in the cattle barn, calmly going about his chores. The warmth of animal bodies gives coziness to the interior after the crisp out-of-doors, and the mingled smell of cattle and of rich, ripe hay tingles pleasurably in the nostrils. Various munchings and rustlings and the breathing of many animals whisper contentment. A fat, black kitten, purring verbosely, rubs a welcoming back against the visitor's leg. A feeling of timelessness, of tranquil motion, of serene all-rightness pervades the atmosphere. How understandable, one thinks, that in surroundings comparable to these the Prince of Peace should have been revealed to mankind.

"Christmas?" echoes the farmer in response to your question—he is a man of grandfatherly mien, deliberate of motion, keen of eye. "Christmases don't change much here in Bow. Times change, and new customs come and go, but we keep Christmas 'bout the same as when I was a boy—except for the chestnuts and the boots and the ways of getting around.

"When I was a lad it was quite a drive down to Concord, even when the roads were broke. Father would take us along on shopping days and we felt we were seeing the world. Along in the fall father'd tell us boys to gather lots of chestnuts and he'd see we got some nice new cowhide boots for Christmas. We didn't always get the chestnuts, but father never failed us with the boots. Jimminy, I haven't seen boots like those for years—nice red straps at the top and wide copper toes. I tell you, we felt dressed up. Now that's what I call a present! Nowadays folks go in more for jimcracks, but I still think those boots were better—some sense to boots.

"But, come Christmas day, and I can't say things are much different. Now take *this* Christmas. Beth—that's my granddaughter; she's in college down Boston way. Well, Beth'll be coming home and she writes me to be sure to have Bess shod so she can take out the pung. Yes, Beth'll be here and her Pa and Ma—that's my son, Jed, and his wife. And then Sarah and her husband and their children will be coming in from over Pembroke way. They'll all be with us on Christmas Eve. We'll sit around the parlor stove, just as I used to when I was a boy, eating apples and popcorn and cracking nuts and going over the neighborhood doings and Beth's college and the goings-on down in Washington. After a while the youngsters will hang up their stockings, and Mother'll get out her limp-backed Bible and read the story of the First Christmas, and maybe we'll have a prayer—and for a time we'll sit quiet watching the red glow of the fire and thinking our own thoughts. . . . But, here; let's move along up to the house and sit."

* * *

If one accepts that bit of hospitality he will find himself presently in the sitting room of a typical New England farmhouse. The ceiling will be low, but the room wide. There will be a mantel over a bricked-in fireplace; and a square parlor range to one side of the room. There will be deep, comfortable rocking chairs, and on the walls will hang enlarged crayon portraits of some venerable couple and a colored print of "The Stag at Eve." Then, among other furnishings, there will be a parlor table covered with red damask, a marble-topped stand, and—perhaps—an ancient whatnot, fearfully and wonderfully made.

That old fireplace calls for comment.

"Yes," the farmer responds, "that was a sure enough fireplace in its day; and, I'll tell you, when Ma used that old Dutch oven for baking, the food was real special. Some folks hereabouts have kept theirs open; but they're a lot of work and they don't heat up like this parlor range. Solid comfort in this range. I wouldn't give two shucks for any of those newfangled heating plants with radiators strung out all over the house. But this range is a real fine thing to sit about on a winter's night. You can sort of feel it's taking a personal interest in its job. It gets to be like one of the family.

"Now on Christmas Eve, after the stockings are hung and the youngsters are off to bed, we'll sit about here quiet and calm. Maybe the snow will be falling outside and flickering through the lights from the windows. We'll be talking low and smiling kindly and repeating old tales that our kin has chuckled over for four-five generations; and after a while Ma'll go over to the piano—we traded our old melodeon toward it when Sarah was a girl. Ma'll

(Continued on Page 14)

Courtesy American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc.

WINTER IN NEW ENGLAND
From a Currier & Ives Print.

Shirley Takes a Bow

A Day on the "Lot" With Little Miss Temple, Who Dances and Sings Her Way Into the Hearts of Movie-Goers

By Courtland Holdom

ONE OF THE MOST beautiful and talented actresses of Hollywood, included in the upper 10 of prime box-office attractions, was sitting on my lap. Her blonde curls brushed against my cheek as the car lurched around a corner of the studio street and came to a stop before her luxurious bungalow. We were discussing technical problems of the cinema.

"Do you use make-up, Shirley?" I asked.

Her reply was brief and to the point, though her deep blue eyes rolled saucily. "No," she said.

As I lifted Miss Temple to the sidewalk I looked closely at the complexion which her press agent calls "peach bloom." It was easy to understand why the heavy creams and paints so invaluable to others of her profession are unnecessary to this young star—this leading lady who will not be six until next May.

She stood before the gate to her whitewashed brick studio home, looking up half shyly at her interviewer as she idly twisted a button on her coat. "Won't you come in?" she asked, motioning graciously toward the house.

"This is where I eat," said Shirley, after we had hastily thrown off our wraps beside a glowing electric fire, and, hand in hand, she had led me into the little kitchen. "That is the electric refrigerator, and that is the electric stove, and here," pulling me into an adjoining room, "is where I dress, and here," hastening through another door, "is where I study."

We were in a spacious corner room, done in powder blue. A huge, low dressing table stood before a mirror some 15 feet wide which reached from floor to ceiling. A couch, easy chairs, and a school desk, all in powder blue, completed the furnishings. Through great windows, fluffily curtained, the little actress directed my gaze toward her garden, still blooming gayly under a bright December sun. Sight of the flowers gave her another idea.

"Come see my inside garden!" she exclaimed, tugging me hurriedly into a living room of white and powder blue. Opening the wired doors of a low cabinet, she proudly displayed three rows of gayly colored glass plants.

"Help me make them all nice!" said Shirley, enthusiastically, as she threw herself upon the carpet, and I hastened to my knees in compliance. "Let's put all the cactus on the bottom shelf, and all the flowers with pots on the next shelf and all the flowers without pots on the top shelf. Oh! I knocked that one over!"

"You are as clumsy as though you had great big hands," laughed Shirley's mother from the arm of a chair near by. "If you aren't careful you will knock a glass leaf off."

But Shirley was careful, and after 10 minutes of well-debated collaboration we had thoroughly regimented the inside garden of glass. "Shall I shut the doors?" Shirley asked, as we stood up. "Oh, wouldn't they look funny if we left them open?" she giggled as she stepped back to gain the full effect of such a sight, then hastily swung the doors into place.

"Would you like me to read to you?" asked Shirley, leading the way back to her study room, stopping on the way to show me how the light worked above her shower bath, and to fly a model airplane.

She crawled into her powder blue school desk, tucked her feet up on a thick blue hassock, and reached for her books. With them she pulled out a half consumed cookie, and after a hasty search found another which was whole. "Would you like this?" she inquired politely, holding the dainty in her still daintier hand. "I couldn't eat it yesterday," she giggled, as the famous dimples came and went with every word. "I was so full!"

"What's the name of this book?" she inquired, pointing a chubby finger to the cover.

"Primer," I replied through a mouthful of cookie crumbs. "That means a first book."

"But it isn't my first book," Shirley asserted. "This is my first primer," she declared demurely, waving another reader. Miss Temple, however, is not argumentative. She plunged at once into her text.

"This is a dog," she read evenly, with a pause between each word, during which a much-photographed forefinger moved across the print. "His name is Happy. Happy wants to play. Happy wants to bark. Bow-wow, says Happy!" And the little actress was fairly overcome with laughter as she shook her curls and dimpled more deeply and repeated with explosive vehemence, "Bow-WOW!"

Rapidly the reading continued, through page after page, with only an occasional pause to point out characters in the illustrations. "That is Nancy!" she would exclaim. "I'll read about her in a minute." Or, "That is Happy! Isn't he a nice dog?"

"If you are tired reading you don't need to go on," I ventured timidly after some 10 pages had been covered. But Shirley was absorbed in the deep drama of her primer. More and more rapidly she read, until at length she could no longer contain her enthusiasm, and left off to tell briefly in her own words how Happy had at length been purchased as a birthday present for the little boy of the story.

In the midst of her story-telling, however, she stopped abruptly to listen to her mother, telephoning in the next room. A single word had caught her ear. Her sensitive features puzzled, then brightened. "Maybe," she repeated, thoughtfully: "maybe. Isn't that a funny word?" she inquired, looking up with great, round eyes of wonder. "Mother said 'mebbe,'" repeating the word with rapidity. "It should be, 'may-be.'"

"I guess you have to be very careful how you say your words in the movies," I suggested, sensing a fine point of dramatic artistry. Shirley beamed upon me with approbation. "Don't I, though!" she exclaimed with feeling.

Luncheon was ready, and for the time being I bade good-by to Shirley, exacting the ready promise that she would write for me later on one of her pictures: one of those studio "stills" which can never catch the fleeting animation of her ever-changing, expressive little face.

Shirley eats in solitary grandeur with her mother in the little bungalow. At one time she used to eat in the gay studio cafe with the other famous players of the great "lot," but so inevitably was she the darling of one and all that bungalow meals became the rule. Not that Shirley seemed in danger of being "spoiled." That bright, gracious and generous nature has above all else the unconscious charm of innocent childhood. But her parents wish to leave nothing to chance in preserving a thoroughly normal outlook in their little daughter, and they have declared they would take her out of pictures before they would allow the first trace of bored sophistication to develop in her.

SHIRLEY ROLLS HER OWN HOOP — Fox Film
Fun Between Scenes on the Fox Studio Lot.

Perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Temple realize that the one thing which most distinguishes their youthful star from the host of "kiddie-kute" players trailing the movie industry is this very quality of natural, unspoiled childlikeness. So Shirley is protected at every turn from those who pursue celebrities, from empty flatterers, from souvenir hunters who would not, and, indeed, on occasion have not, scrupled to take home the very golden curls of her little head.

Shirley is allowed few public appearances. She is kept to as quiet and even a life as her acting will permit. The family moved from one humble home to an only slightly more pretentious one when admirers came in too great numbers. But, though the new home remains unknown to the general public, it is in the same old neighborhood in Santa Monica, and the same old crowd of neighbors' children romp with a normal, unsophisticated Shirley after studio and school hours.

The Temples make no pretense that Shirley is a genius. It's, rather, a bubbling good nature, innocent coquettishness and mischievous, childish charm which have placed her so far above all other movie children—many of whom depend upon an unnatural imitation of adult qualities for popularity.

Yet Shirley's directors declare she is more easily handled than many an adult actress, both because she has a more genuine feeling for drama, and because she is intelligently sensible in unusual degree to the desires of her directors. The only difficulty they experience in handling Shirley is in getting her to cry before the camera. Her sunny nature never permits her to weep naturally, and it is necessary for her mother to simulate crying in order to reduce Shirley, even in pretense, to a semblance of grief.

Shirley has been in pictures two years. She started playing leads in short subjects featuring children when she was three and a half. But she remained relatively unnoticed until Fox gave her a small part in the production, "Stand up and Cheer," a little over a year ago. In a brief sequence with James Dunn, singing a lilting little song entitled, "Baby, Take a Bow," she captured the hearts of millions. She was immediately signed for a seven-year contract.

This contract is unusual in several ways. For one thing, it permits Shirley's parents to withdraw her from pictures at their discretion. For another, it stipulates that *all* of Shirley's salary shall be placed in trust for her later use. Her father, manager of a branch of the Bank of California, directs her investments. The family is not cheated of a film income, however, for Mrs. Temple is retained at a liberal salary to be ever with Shirley during her work, to protect in every way her best interests both as a child and as an actress.

Since she became a star, Shirley has made numerous pictures. She appeared with Janet Gaynor in "Change of Heart." She was "rented" to Paramount for "Little Miss Marker" and "Now and Forever." Fox officials say she will be rented no more, and will not be cast in gangster pictures. She was recently seen in "Baby, Take a Bow," and has completed "Bright Eyes," soon to be released. At the moment, she is working on "The Little Colonel."

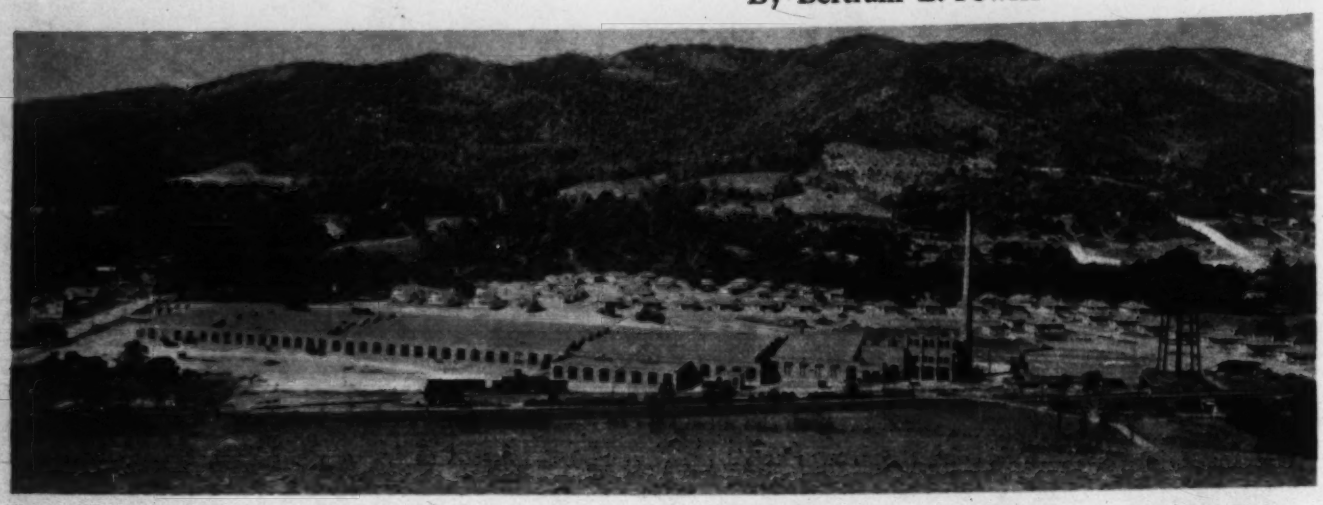
When I dropped in on Shirley recently, "on location" at Movietone City, she was knee-deep in a "southern," sub-tropic stream, "baptizing" a 2½-year-old pickaninny. Between re-

(Continued on Page 15)

Planning for the New South

The Romantic Aura of Old Dixie Fades in the Light of a Practical Reawakening to the Need for Co-ordinated Development of Its Agriculture and Industry

By Bertram B. Fowler



A. B. Photo Service

INDUSTRY IN A SOUTHERN SETTING
A Blanket Mill and Workers' Houses on a North Carolina Siding.

THE COMING OF the New Deal to the South has been called the Second Reconstruction Period. But the phrase is too pat—and too colorless to describe the tremendous movement that is sweeping the South today, changing the whole nature of the country, gathering speed against tomorrow.

For various reasons the South has come to be invested with a peculiar significance in the eyes of Americans generally. There is a perfume of magnolias and honeysuckle clinging about the scene, an aura of moonlight and an accompanying strain of "Dixie." The South, we have heard, is the land of yesterday, of ante bellum courtesy and graciousness, but never a land of promise.

Things are not glimpsed clearly by moonlight; and magnolias and honeysuckle may form a good screen. Behind that screen the scene is changing, has been changing for years and now begins to stand out with a clarity that is arresting.

There is no doubt that the New Deal has worked tremendous changes in an archaic industrial and economic system. But behind the bustle of new-deal activities are other sounds coming to the ears of southern agriculturists and industrialists, sounds that to these men presage a tremendous tomorrow.

From the drought-seared prairies has come the dry whisper of parched corn fields, the bellowing of thirst-ridden cattle. Yet these sounds came to the ears of the southern farmer faintly, even if unmistakably. For there is already in his ears the swift rush of a rainfall that never fails, the lowing of scattered cattle on lush pastures that should be dotted with a tenfold increase of herds.

Back of that scene is the one that has been true of the South for the greater part of 60 years, a poverty that existed because of a wage level that made southern purchasing power the lowest in the United States. And this industrial condition was made possible by the fact that impoverished tenant-farmers were eager to leave their miserable acres for any sort of weekly pittance. For it is a truism that industry in any section is based upon the agricultural set-up, and the agricultural level of the South was admittedly low.

Contrary to accepted opinions, however, such conditions had no real connection with actual natural resources. The archaic and feudalistic system left over from the Civil War still prevailed. There was too much of wage slavery and tenant peonage. After the Civil War the chattel slave was replaced by the slave of a vicious system. Wages were low because the agricultural population was poverty stricken and the agricultural population was poverty stricken because the industrial population had no real purchasing power.

True, cotton was king. But he was a fickle monarch. There were years when cotton prices were ruinous. Farmers put everything into cotton, and found themselves at the end of the year with no money to buy the products they should have raised for themselves.

Gradually it has begun to dawn upon the more far-sighted of the South's citizens that the impoverished farmers were for the most part starving upon an agricultural gold mine. Soil surveys began to tell the story, education began to quicken the imaginations of those who looked toward tomorrow.

Years ago an improved school system began to lift the cloud of illiteracy that darkened the southern horizon. In Alabama, once pointed out as a horrible example, the school system was thoroughly overhauled. The little one-room school began to disappear and in its place the larger school that soon became the center of the community. In these schools educators began to work out a new pattern of education. The children of farmers were given the groundwork of scientific agriculture. It is these children, grown men today, who are glimpsing the possibilities that lie before the South.

Then came the New Deal and the wheels that had been building for a generation began to turn. True, there are still thousands of the abjectly poor tenant-farmers eking out a miserable existence on scanty acres. But the leaven is working as agricultural colleges, government agencies and those industries which see that prosperity can come only with a sound agriculture, are preaching the doctrine of a prosperity that is within reach. All these agencies are hammering home the factual evidence to the farmer.

Stretched across the great coastal plain that makes up the southeastern states is the famous "black belt," so-called because of the rich black soil that yielded wealth to generations of slave-holding plantation owners. Here was a huge district admirably suited to dairying and beef raising. All fodder crops, legumes and nonlegumes could be grown here.

Yet, in spite of this, Alabama alone in 1930 imported $20,000,000 worth of dairy products and a total of some $100,000,000 in foodstuffs. This was $100,000,000 wrung from a low purchasing power while in some years these same farmers were selling cotton at a loss.

Out of the West every year came shipments of western beef while the "black belt" lay waiting for the herds it should support. But the drought in the West has added its weight to propulsion given the South by the New Deal. Rising beef prices are forcing the southern farmer to turn his gaze to his own pastures.

Something of the awakening spirit of the southern farmer is shown by his attitude to the drought cattle that the Government moved to southern pastures. A movement is afoot to effect a trade. The southern farmer wants the improved strains of beef cattle that the West has built up. Since the Government is slaughtering and canning these cattle the southern farmer wants to trade his inferior cattle pound for pound. If the trade is effected, say those who are interested, the South will be put 10 years ahead on its road toward prosperous herds. But, if it fails, they say in determination, "we'll get there just the same." For the grazing lands are there, the fields for clover and corn, the rainfall that never fails. All that is needful to make this one of the most prosperous corners of the United States.

Other sections have other stories, all of them pointing in the same direction. There are those sections that produce huge crops of peanuts. The peanut oil industry is growing rapidly. But more important is the peanut-fed hog, cheaper than the corn-fed product and rapidly winning a place with the packing houses.

Down through the sweep of the South one finds the same stories, written in soils that produce everything from corn to melons and pecans. Tung oil, one of the newer of the processing oils, comes from the tung nut, and tung nuts grow readily in parts of the South.

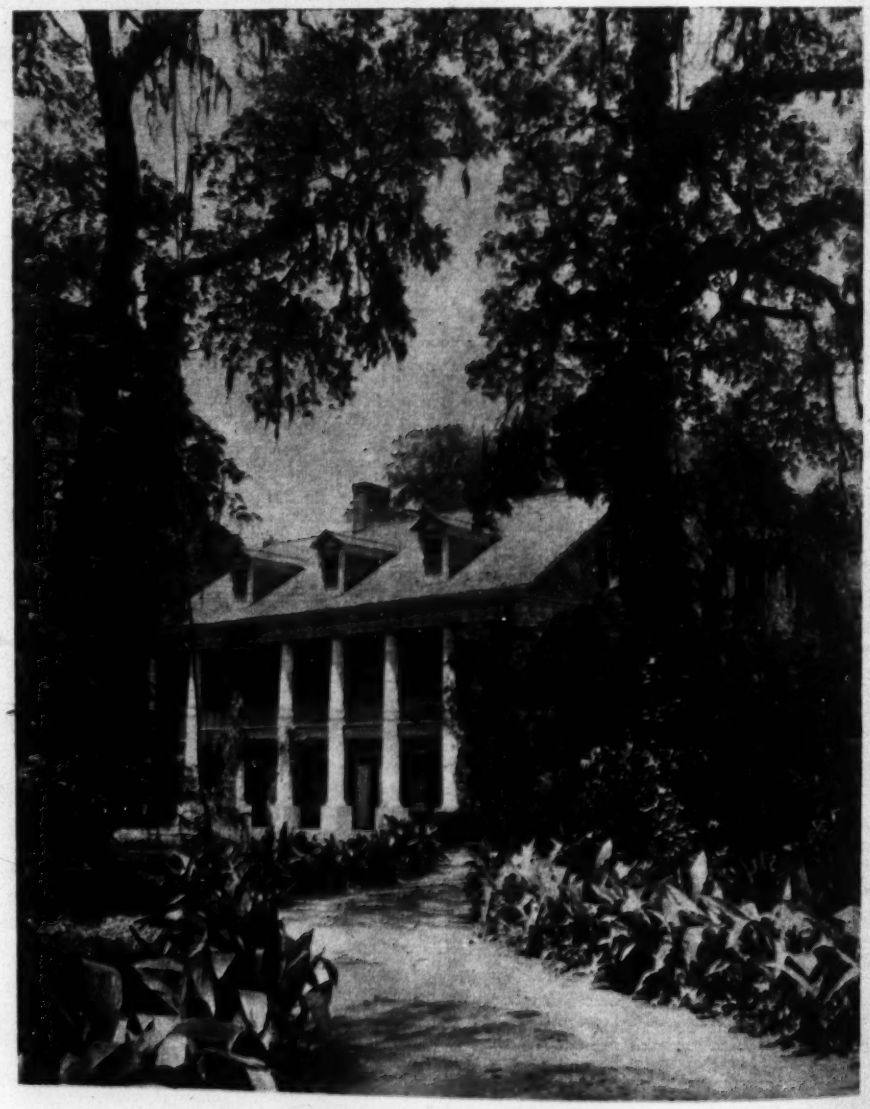
There has been much talk of the soil erosion problem in the South. The South admits that there are vast areas of submarginal lands unfit for farming. But here again the South points to one of its brightest hopes. For years the loblolly and slash pines have been used for the making of kraft papers. Now a method has been discovered for the making of white paper from these same pines.

And these pines spring up themselves wherever agriculture is halted. Over the drifts of eroded land the loblolly and slash pines are creeping, turning the eroded deserts into lucrative fields for tomorrow. The southerner, looking at these stands of pine that reach a size for pulp in 10 to 15 years, looks at the figures of pulpwood imports and adds those figures to the possible business of tomorrow. For right at the doorway lie the gulf ports with all-water freight charges putting them closer to Boston and New York in terms of dollars than any of the big northern pulp areas.

All these factors are much more than merely hopes. All the possibilities have been verified by men who have studied them and are today waging a campaign for the starting of these projects which shall wed agriculture and industry.

The march of the textile industry through the South was admittedly a

(Continued on Page 15)



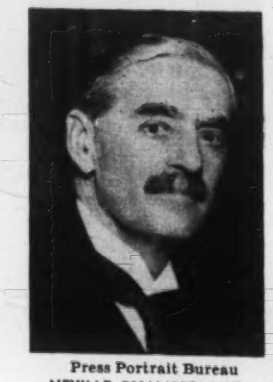
Ewing Galloway

RELIC OF DIXIE'S OLD-TIME GRANDEUR
Shadows, a Mansion in New Iberia, Louisiana, Dating Back to the Revolution.

Kinsfolk in British Politics

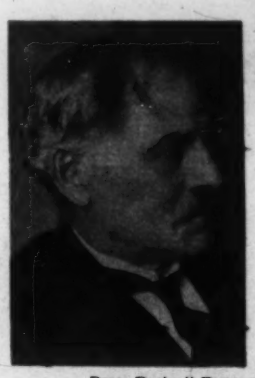
Branches of the Astor, Chamberlain, Lloyd George, MacDonald and Foot Family Trees Flourish in Parliamentary Service

By E. H. Rann



Press Portrait Bureau
NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

Press Portrait Bureau
SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN



Press Portrait Bureau
RAMSAY MACDONALD

Press Portrait Bureau
MALCOLM MACDONALD

THE POLITICAL FAMILIES that have played a distinguished part in the greatness of Britain in days that are gone are reflected upon the green benches of the House of Commons at Westminster today. It may be long since a Pitt succeeded to a Pitt as Prime Minister, but family groups of Astors, Foots, Lloyd Georges, Chamberlains and MacDonalds are influential in the shaping of the counsels of the state.

All of these M. P.'s—women as well as men—occupy their present positions not because of their lineage, but by reason of individual political capacity and pre-eminent forensic gifts. The same applies to Oliver Stanley, Minister of Labor, whose elevation to the present Cabinet had nothing whatever to do with the fact that his greatuncle was Prime Minister in 1866. It applies also to the present Marquess of Salisbury and to Lord Cecil, whose prominence in successive governments of late years owes little to their filial relationship to that political giant, the Lord Salisbury of half a century ago.

Another political family is that of the Lowthers, which was represented in the House of Commons more than 500 years ago. One of them, Viscount Ullswater, filled the post of Speaker (chairman) as lately as 1921. He was a right good Speaker, who did not hesitate occasionally to call his son, Christopher Lowther, M. P., to order.

Fifty years ago Disraeli was content that his brother Ralph should be a clerk in the service of the House. But Gladstone, about the same time, had two sons to sit there with him. Later on Joseph Chamberlain had been a Member of the House of Commons 16 years, when he was joined by his son Austen—like him in monocle, orchid, dress, deportment, and especially in political opinions. Austen made his maiden speech on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and it was then that Mr. Gladstone, who never forgot the courtesies of debate in the heat of political argument, paid one of the finest compliments ever heard in Parliament by describing the speech as one "that must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart."

Today, this Austen Chamberlain is an elder statesman. His half-brother Neville is not only in Parliament, but is Chancellor of the Exchequer, intrusted with the task of keeping the British ship of state on a level financial keel. Both Austen and Neville have sons. I cannot speak as to the aspirations of Neville junior, but of a certainty Austen's heir has left politics alone. He is a tall young guardsman, who may sometimes be seen on duty outside Buckingham Palace.

The Astors are also well represented. Viscountess Astor is M. P. for Plymouth. She has a husband in the House of Lords. With her in the House of Commons sits a brother-in-law, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, who represents Dover. Another brother-in-law, the Rt. Hon. H. H. Spender-Clay, is M. P. for Tonbridge. Her son-in-law, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, is heir to the Earl of Ancaster and is one of the best British amateur riders "over the sticks." He now sits in the House of Commons as Conservative member for the Rutland and Stamford Division.

Another of the Astor clan is Ronald Lambert Tree, M. P. for the Harborough Division of Leicestershire. Mr. Tree is a grandson of Marshall Field of department store fame. His wife is a niece of Lady Astor. "Britain for the British, first and last," was the slogan of his election campaign.

Lady Astor, like her husband, is of American descent. She was the first woman to take her seat in the House of Commons. She once told a New York audience that it was her husband, "that strange and remarkable man," who had "driven her into public life." Her entrance into the House of Commons was not in the nature of a revolution; it was evolution. Lord Astor had been M. P. for Plymouth, where Lady Astor had helped him for eleven years. In time he went to the House of Lords and she succeeded him in the representation of the maritime city. "My husband was the one who started me off on this downward career," she said, "from home to the House."

The writer well remembers the historic ceremony in the House when Lady Astor, the first woman to enter its precincts, took her seat. Lord Astor sat in a gallery reserved for distinguished strangers when the folding doors below swung open and his wife stepped within "the House." On one side of her was Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, one of the junior Whips. On the other side was Col. Herbert Spender-Clay.

On the opposite side of the House from the Astor contingent sit the Lloyd Georges—father, son and daughter. There is a good deal of speculation in British political circles as to the future of the two younger members of the Lloyd George group—Megan Lloyd George, who represents Angelsey, and Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, the member for Pembroke. Their father is one of the best known statesmen in the world. He was a Welsh peasant boy who entered the House of Commons 44 years ago as Liberal member for Carnarvon Burghs. His majority on that occasion was only 18 votes. But he has represented that constituency ever since. From the first he has been a David fearing no Goliath.

He began by hustling a reluctant Gladstone into proceeding with the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. He went on to become the most vigorous opponent of the Boer War. In middle age he brought in a budget the most sensational of modern times. Before he had attained the age of 60, he had carried Britain triumphantly through the great war and, in the words of the late Lord Birkenhead, "flung emperors from their thrones and redrawn the map of Europe."

Today he sits on a corner bench below the gangway on the Opposition side, deserted by the great party he dominated for so long. His most strenuous supporters are his own daughter and son.

There have been rumors that both Gwilym Lloyd George and Megan may quit the shelter of the paternal tree and seek alliance with the Labor Party. But that is unlikely to happen at least until the Labor Party sheds its socialistic proclivities.

Gwilym Lloyd George is a man of parts who has already served as Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade. He might have been in that position still, or even in one of higher worth, had he chosen to bow the knee to the present Coalition. He preferred to remain Liberal—just Liberal—without either prefix or suffix.

Megan has shown an equal independence, nurtured in politics from her cradle. When her father reigned at Ten Downing Street, she was deputy hostess, meeting everyone of note who entered that famous establishment. Also, whenever an international conference called her father abroad, Megan was included in his entourage. She speaks little in the House except on subjects after her own heart, such as housing and agriculture, with which she has an intimate acquaintance. Her political future, like that of her brother, depends in large measure on what the years bring to David Lloyd George himself. And that is one of the most engaging personal problems in British politics.

The MacDonalds' position is different. Miss Ishbel MacDonald, the Prime Minister's daughter, keeps carefully out of the political arena, for her work as chatelaine at Downing Street can scarcely be described as politics. But his son, Malcolm, the National Labor member for Bassetlaw, is following in his footsteps. Malcolm MacDonald is well spoken of as Parliamentary Secretary for the Dominions. Unlike Ramsay MacDonald, who once addressed envelopes at 10 shillings a week, and was on the point of becoming a bus conductor, the son had all the advantages of Oxford. He took an honors degree in history. Later on he was chosen as one of a debating team of three who circled the globe in 1924-5, visiting and engaging selected teams in the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Fiji, Australia and New Zealand. He went to Honolulu as secretary to the British delegation to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. In his liking for seeing other lands he resembles his father, who is one of the most traveled British statesmen, having visited, as he once said jestingly, almost every part of the globe except the north and south poles and Tibet.

A politically minor, but intellectually powerful, family group is that of the Foots. This group consists of Isaac Foot, the father, member for Bodmin, and Dingle Mackintosh Foot, the son, member for Dundee. Both are stern, unbending Liberals. Isaac Foot's father was a product of village Methodism, who in the course of his religious career had more than 25 circuit appointments and never once disappointed a congregation. Isaac Foot, who besides being a member of Parliament is a solicitor by profession, is also given to religious work. As a local preacher he once had the honor of addressing a Whitmonday crowd of Cornishmen in the famous Gwennap Pit, where John Wesley is said to have preached to a congregation of 32,000. His chief historical and political hero is Oliver Cromwell, notwithstanding that the Great Protector was once a brewer. "Other times, other manners," says Isaac Foot today. "I prefer to preach the gospel of temperance." He resolutely maintains his stand.

The younger Foot is like his father, Cornish to the core, except by political adoption. Sitting, as he does, for Dundee, and remembering that his mother was a daughter of Dr. Angus Mackintosh of Blair Atholl, he took the name of Mackintosh when he disguised himself to go into Dundee workhouse to study poor-law conditions.

In the Oxford Union, of which he is a past president, Dingle once crossed swords with Lord Birkenhead, and emerged unscathed. He shares his father's admiration for Cromwell, and next to that valiant hero he places Lloyd George, "a giant among pygmies." A Liberal without a tag, the political future of Dingle Mackintosh Foot, like that of Megan and Gwilym Lloyd George, depends largely on that of David Lloyd George. But at Westminster, it is generally acknowledged that Dingle can scarcely fail to be heard of "some more."

© Keystone.
DINGLE MACKINTOSH FOOT

© Keystone.
ISAAC FOOT

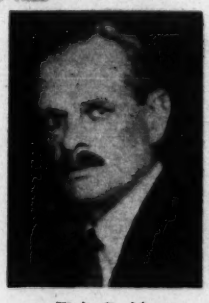
© Sport & General
RONALD TREE

Press Portrait Bureau
LADY ASTOR

Press Portrait Bureau
LORD ASTOR

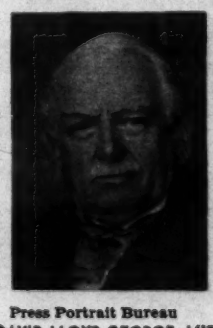
© Sport & General
LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY

© Sport & General
COL. H. H. SPENDER-CLAY



Wide World.
MAJ. THE HON. J. J. ASTOR

Press Portrait Bureau
MAJ. GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE



Press Portrait Bureau
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

Press Portrait Bureau
MISS MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE

Spain—A World State

The New Constitution, a Documentary Pioneer Subordinating National Sovereignty to International Law

By Mallory Browne

BRIDGE AND TOWER, CORDOBA
An Architectural Reminder of Roman Spain.

Senan y Gonzalez

UNDERLYING MANY OF the world's most difficult problems today is international anarchy. It is almost universally acknowledged now that the unwillingness of countries to subordinate their national sovereignty to international law and its enforcement is back of the "wars and rumors of wars," of the inability to lighten armament burdens, and even of the tariff barriers that block world trade and prosperity.

But what is to be done about it? Each nation protests its own powerlessness to take steps in the right direction unless the other countries will do their part, too—and this "too" means, usually, "first"!

There seems to be relatively little awareness that one European power has already stepped out first, and gone a very long way toward renouncing its national sovereignty, or rather of subordinating it to international law. This nation is Spain.

For the Spanish Republic has embodied in its Constitution—has incorporated, that is to say, into the supreme, final and permanent source of its political being—those principles of international law which the post-war world as a whole has elaborated, but apparently not yet assimilated.

Certain other constitutions established since the war have, it is true, shown a somewhat similar trend. But none has carried the idea so far as the Spanish Constitution—reversing, in this, the nationalistic attitude and policies of the Monarchy and especially of the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera. Merely to list the principal articles in which this new idea is crystallized constitutes a remarkable document that might well serve as a model and guide for other nations in their search for a way out of the maze of international anarchy.

Thus, in the preliminary declaration containing the basic principles of the Republic, by Article 6: "Spain renounces war as an instrument of National Policy." It thereby gives constitutional force to the fundamental point of the Kellogg Pact.

Article 7 declares: "The Spanish State will accept the universal norms of international law, incorporating them in its positive law." This general statement, implying the subordination of Spanish law to that ever-growing group of precepts tending toward a new world order, is not, however, left in the vague. It is, on the contrary, very precisely and unmistakably defined in one of the most significant sections of the entire Constitution, Article 66:

"All international agreements ratified by Spain and inscribed with the League of Nations, having the character of international law, shall be considered an essential part of Spanish law, *which must accommodate itself to them.*

"Once an international agreement that affects the laws of the State is ratified, the Government shall present to the Cortes within a short space of time the projects of law necessary for the application of its provisions.

"No law may be made that is in contradiction to the said agreements unless they have been previously denounced in accordance with the procedure established in them.

"The initiative of denunciation must be approved by the Cortes."

* * *

Nor is this declaration, remarkable as it is, by any means all. Article 77 states:

"The President of the Republic can not sign a declaration of war except in the conditions prescribed in the Covenant of the League of Nations and then only after he has exhausted those defensive measures which do not have a warlike character and the judicial procedure of conciliation and arbitration established in the international agreements registered with the League to which Spain is a party.

"If the nation should be bound to other countries by particular treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration, these shall be applied whenever they do not conflict with the general agreements."

And even after all these international obligations have been fulfilled, the same article concludes that "the President of the Republic must be authorized by a special law before he can declare war."

To complete this effort to avoid recourse to war, the Constitution declares (Art. 75) that "Secret Treaties and agreements, or secret clauses of any treaty or agreement, do not bind the nation." All treaties, it is specified, must be registered with the League of Nations. And, finally, by Article 78, Spain is prevented from leaving the League except after having not only given the two-years notice required by the Covenant, but after the passage through the Cortes, or Parliament, of a special authorization which must be voted by an absolute majority.

To assure that all this may not remain empty words, these provisions, like all the other articles of the Constitution, can and must be enforced by the "Court of Constitutional Guarantees," the supreme tribunal of the Republic; set up specially to preserve and protect and apply the Constitution. Thus this tribunal has the significant authority to pronounce any law or even an act of the Government unconstitutional and null on the ground that it infringes the terms of some international agreement ratified by Spain, or is contrary to the basic principles of international law!

* * *

Does not this imposing ensemble of measures indicate, in effect, that the Spanish Republic has today become the first member state in the still non-existent United States of the World?

Of course, one might object, the Spanish Constitution also provides for a national army and institutes compulsory military training. But to this it may be answered that until there is a world organization capable of enforcing international law, the members of the world community must continue to carry arms in legitimate self-defense.

As deeply interesting and potentially significant as the constitutional measures themselves, is the explanation of their origin.

For it is not possible to dismiss these innovations as merely the work of one or two isolated internationalists like Salvador de Madariaga and Luis Jimènez de Asùa. Their contribution was, it is true, vastly important; but it could never have been made—and, above all, accepted—were it not for one fundamental fact.

This fact is, that the Spanish Republic represents—amid a world overwhelmingly, violently nationalistic—a national character and temperament essentially human, individual and international.

Why is this so?

There are a number of interesting reasons. For one thing, Spain is composed of such an inextricable medley of races—Iberian, Celt, Greek, Roman, Goth, Arab, Moor, Gypsy, Jew—that a *racial* nationalism is out of the question in Spain.

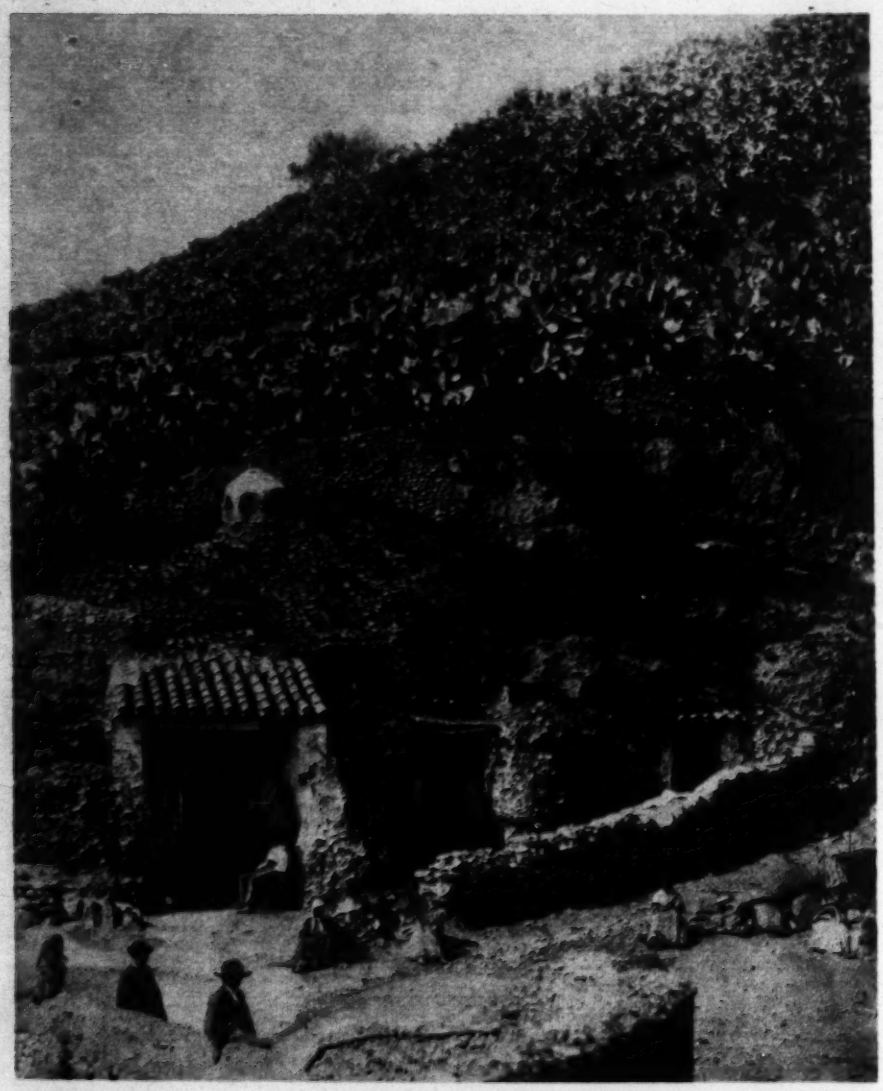
* * *

Another cause is to be found in the fact that Spain was very largely dormant, closed to the currents from Europe, during the nineteenth century, when nationalisms were being developed elsewhere. Still emerging in many essential ways from the Middle Ages, Spain did not share to any marked extent in this European intensification of nationalisms which led to the World War—in which Spain, significantly, took no part.

But, if Spain was spared the full force of the nineteenth-century nationalist movement, has it escaped the wave of super-nationalism that has swept Europe since the war?

In a sense, it is too soon to answer this question finally. It is already clear, however, that Spain, open now as never before to European political currents of thought, will not emerge unmarked from this universal trend. Fascism—regimented nationalism—has appeared in Spain, though none can say as yet whether it has really taken root. An omnipotent army still remains ambitious and influential. A dispossessed clergy forms a potential ally of both—the papal Fascism of Austria is there to provide a precedent.

But so far, at least, these developments are only counter-currents in the main stream of Spanish thought. And there are indications that the wave of nationalism in Spain, instead of dominating the central authority as it has in most European countries, may be diverted to the autonomous regions—Catalonia, Galicia, the Basque race—thus intensifying the separatist problem, to be sure, but leaving Spain as a whole free to continue its role of international pioneer, helping by its example to lead the nations slowly but surely toward a United States of the World.



CAVE DWELLINGS
How the Gypsies Live in Granada.

Ruiz Ver...

An Afternoon With Schumann-Heink

She Will Sing as Long as She Can, Says Noted Diva, Who Considers That All of the Difficulties of Her Personal and Professional Experience Have Made Her What She Is

By Marjorie Shuler

I HAVE JUST COME HOME from a golden afternoon with Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink high up in her apartment in a New York City hotel, and as I look over the notes she gave me of advice to young singers, of her opinions on war and motherhood and the power of love, my thoughts go back over a slender chain of memories, each of them intimately revealing the Austrian-born diva, who has become one of America's foremost *artistes*.

As a cub reporter my desk stood near that of a veteran music critic, one of the earliest to herald the potentialities of the young singer when she began her career in a small German opera. The critic had gone to see the singer, climbing flights of stairs, and in the hall before the apartment door was a woman scrubbing.

"I am looking for Madame Schümann-Heink," said the critic, and the scrubber, rising from her knees and wiping her hands, replied, "I am Madame Schumann-Heink."

* * *

My own first memory of the singer was in Buffalo in war time. The large German colony there was not speaking its native language in public and there even had been a question as to whether the concert by Schumann-Heink might not be boycotted. The night came, the hall was crowded, the program was safely given in English, and then, as the enraptured audience crowded around the platform for the final encores, Madame Schumann-Heink began her beloved "little songs," and the familiar notes of Brahms and Beethoven and Schubert in their original German came floating courageously over an emotion-swept throng.

Years later I heard her in Seattle on that two-year stretch when the 70-year-old performer proved that she could do the "four-a-day" and do it well.

She came back from that tour and undertook one afternoon to sing at a concert for the Musicians' Emergency Fund. The singing was not at its best and the performer made little jokes, at which the audience shouted with laughter, saying that she had telephoned to Germany that morning and it had been too much for her voice. From the wings I could see, as the audience could not, that the singer was far from happy and then the manager whispered an explanation, "The telephone concerned a sick grandchild."

I spoke to her of these memories at a small dinner for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and asked her to break her rule about interviews. I was told to write, and back came a formal note in the secretary's best style, quite spoiled by the hand of the diva, for straight through "Sincerely yours" in cramped, stilted handwriting was inscribed "Lovingly yours, Ernestine Schumann-Heink."

And so I had arrived for the interview, finding her in her sitting room with every window wide open and the shades rolled to the top. She herself insisted on drawing down the shades, not that she did not want the sun, but that she would not have it in my eyes. And back she came to seat herself on a straight-backed chair, a portly Victorian, both feet on the floor. No modern slouching for her.

She ran her fingers through the hair piled on top of her head. She was no longer a woman of years, of considerable flesh, of old-fashioned dress and hair arrangement. She was the embodiment of all that Christmas means as she said, "Think of Stille Nacht. Think of the words, of what it means that Jesus was born to save the world."

As she repeated the lines which her voice has carried into millions of homes, I told her how a little group of Americans last Christmas Day in Peru had played that record over and over, and of one of the group at least who had moist eyes.

"I never did that for any other singer," I said, and as though something really important had been spoken, she replied, "I am proud that it should be so."

To the question, does she prefer singing in opera or concert or on the radio, she said eagerly, "I love radio, even without the audience. In my spirit I see them all, all their faces, and I am inspired."

She spoke a few words of criticism of motion-picture producers who think that performers can do a capable job putting on operas in the films when they have only sung a role once or twice, and she decried the turning of theaters over to motion pictures, saying, "In every city there should be at least one theater, which has opera part of the time, and spoken drama the other part."

She took issue with the famous conductor who is said to believe that opera should be sung from behind the scenes with beautiful women playing before the audience.

"Audiences want flesh and blood people, not marionettes," asserted Madame Schumann-Heink. "Isolde cannot be a wisp. She must be a developed woman, otherwise she could not stand all the things there are in that opera."

Somehow, without transition, I found her speaking of what opera and singing and education should do to inculcate religion, saying, "There is no foundation in the home today for religion. At school, children have their hours for geography and arithmetic, but not for religion. Children should talk about God. Let them know there is a God and that He has power. Not a God who punishes, but one who makes us perfect. Don't put hatred in the hearts of children. God is love. That is what we should teach. Let children have faith and hang on to this faith that the Almighty is the greatest power on earth."

She will sing as long as she possibly can, she told me, "not for vanity, but because I feel that I can still teach people a lot, if nothing but that they are human beings. I want my health. I want to be useful to the whole world. I cannot now sing great, dramatic roles, but I can do my little songs, and I can sing for charity. I don't want to go on while the audiences wish I would stop, but I cannot understand why any singer should be said to lose her voice. The real voice always comes through."

So that eventually we arrived at that dearest of all subjects to the singer's heart, her eight children. She said that the little grandchild in Leipzig had gotten well and that his mother, her own child, "Lotte," had once saved her from throwing herself with her four babies under a train.

Despairing and with two little ones in her arms, the young singer had walked for hours when little Lotte, pulling on her dress, said, "Mother, Mother, let's go home. I am so cold." Very unself-consciously she told the story, ending with, "I had been so stupid. It was all right. I was happy. A good idea came to me. I sent for my parents. I gave them the four children. I had $100 a month and I gave my parents $50 every month to take care of the children. I had freedom. I could work. I came to the United States and the American people gave me love. They took off all my burdens."

* * *

Suddenly she remembered it had not been all right after all. Returning from that first American tour, three-year-old Ferdinand had asked, "Tell me, is your name Mama?" She was sad for a moment at the memory and then she smiled as she said of Ferdinand today, "So handsome, so sweet, such an actor."

There has been bitter with the sweet in fulfilling her "life's dream, to protect those children." They fought on both sides in the great war, and the news of the loss of the one in the German Army came a few days before the passing in the United States of Hans, called "Sunshine." Two days later she had been scheduled to give a concert, and she said it was Frank La Forge, her accompanist, who helped her then, reminding her that she had been preaching to other war mothers to be brave.

"So I sang," she said. "People pay you not for crying but to forget selfishness and not to lose your head."

Her days now include always half an hour's practice. This day she was working on some French Canadian *patois*, which she hopes to include in her *repertoire* but which she finds "hard, very hard, that language."

At home in Chicago she cooks her own two meals a day, for as she told me, "I can cook everything, Austrian, Italian and Hungarian, all but cakes. I haven't patience for them." She drives for a few hours and she reads, principally detective stories.

She still wears for concerts the dress I saw in Seattle and said, "If I put on a backless evening dress or cut my hair, what would my American people say?"

Then there came to her that beautiful sentence, "The Lord is mindful of His own," and she said it over several times, adding, "In any other language you would need so and so many words to say it, but mindful, *ach!* what a word."

I asked her if she had any unfulfilled ambitions or would change her life in any way, if she could, and I left with her reply, "Of course not. Isn't living the greatest happiness, and would I have any wish but to be alive and well, to be allowed to live and work? All the misery I have had has been necessary to my career, to open my eyes, and to know that we are here in this world to help one another."

Keystone

REPARTEE OVER THE SHOULDER

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, on the Right, Chatting With Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

Byzantine Influ

Treasures of East and West, Brought Together
Gave Impetus to Striking Innovations i

By H. R. H. Prince Nich

Photo Braun

THE BASILICA OF ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE
Where Byzantine Art Took Definite Form; Built in 532-537.

THE CHOICE FOR the foundation of the capital of Constantine the Great's new eastern empire on the shores of the Bosphorus was, indeed, a brilliant inspiration. Strategically and commercially, Constantinople became the steppingstone between the western dominions of the old Roman Empire and the vast expanses of Asia. The accumulation in the imperial city of the artistic treasures of Greece and Rome and the priceless riches that constantly kept flowing in from the near and far East, were soon to turn Constantinople into the incomparable center of civilization and art.

The official recognition by Emperor Constantine of Christianity as the State religion of the Eastern Roman Empire was to have the greatest influence in the development of Byzantine art. A great number of basilicas, churches and monasteries were gradually erected on many sites of the city. Owing to the consecration of the new religion, the devout zeal and piety of its early teachings imprinted a distinctly religious character on most manifestations of the new art. The influence, furthermore, of the East, grafted on the ancient traditions of the Greco-Roman style, laid the foundations of an art which in the sixth century, and under Emperor Justinian, was to attain the full development of its characteristic originality.

The austerity of rectangular lines, so special to Greco-Roman edifices, was succeeded by the curved forms of circular basilicas surmounted by a system of one or several cupolas. The original rigidity of mural decoration began to give way to a richer and more elaborate style of ornamental embellishment, enhanced by the use of mosaics and the appliance of naturally colored marbles.

Byzantine art, during the reign of Justinian, received a momentous impetus by the erection of the great and world-famed basilica of St. Sophia, constructed in 532-537 by the architects Anthemius of Tralles and Isidore of Milet. St. Sophia (the appellation is not derived from the name of the martyr St. Sophia, but designates the "Wisdom" of God), with its stupendous cupola, measuring 93 feet in diameter, resting on four wide arches, supported by colossal pillars, as well as its other novel architectural features, gave Byzantine art its definitive form and established a model of incomparable grandeur whose influence was paramount.

The interior of the magnificent church (which is now being revealed by order of Turkey's great dictator) displayed an ornamental richness of unsurpassed beauty; a profusion of glittering ornaments completed the edifice, comprising an infinite number of wonderfully carved capitals, of walls bedecked with slabs of rare and beautiful polychromatic marbles, of cupolas and vaults richly decorated with mosaics on golden backgrounds. The rarest and choicest objects, such as crosses, chalices, and so forth, chiseled in gold and precious stones, were used for sacramental and other ecclesiastical observances; while tissues of unrivaled richness of texture and design were employed for sacerdotal vestments.

* * *

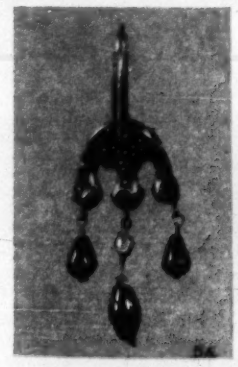
But St. Sophia was not the only church that marked the architectural innovations of the Justinian era; other churches, such as that of St. Serge and of the Holy Apostles (the latter no more extant) having the shape of a Greek cross and surmounted by five cupolas, are further instances of the new and original tendencies. A fine example of Byzantine style is further offered by the church of St. Vitale in Ravenna (Italy), built in 526-547, the dome of which rests on a structure of octagonal shape. A singular feature of the edifices related to this period consists in the fact that whereas their exterior denoted a certain austerity and even heaviness of appearance, yet the artists who devised them vied with one another in ingenuity and skillfulness in order to enrich the interior decoration by a display of luxury and redundance which has never been surpassed. A visit to St. Sophia in Constantinople, to the churches of St. Vitale and St. Apollinare Nuova in Ravenna, to the exquisite churches of St. Mark in Venice and those of Torcello, or Murano, will convince any art lover of the degree of luxurious refinement and proficiency achieved by the Byzantine artists of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

The same tendencies and taste for ornamental expertness are to be found in the miniatures that illuminate the manuscripts of this period; memories of classical teaching and the effects of Persian and even Chinese influence are easily to be discerned. No doubt the great traditions of classical art have declined and even disappeared, but, on the other hand, in all the works of chiseled ivory, in those of the goldsmiths, the virtuosity and delicate refinement of the Byzantine artists are apparent. The "Pala d'Oro" standing at the back of the high altar in St. Mark's, the treasures in the sacristy of the same church, as well as the numerous relics to be seen in the *"Biblioteca di San Marco"* and the collections of Florence, Vienna, Paris, etc., are priceless records of unrivaled craftmanship.

The memorable disputes of the "iconoclasts" (or destroyers of images) which proscribed the venerations of icons, or images, did not have for Byzantine art the fatal consequences that might have been feared. Despite persecution and sacrilegious profaneness, religious art maintained its course of progress strengthened, as it were, by opposition and strife. On the other hand, owing to the authority and enlightened patronage of the emperors, the foundations of a school of art were established, which arduously persevered in its work of improvement and advancement. In defiance of opposition and under the auspices of imperial protection, the era known as that of the Macedonian dynasty left its mark on the development of Byzantine art, which from the middle of the ninth century to the middle of the eleventh marked an epoch of brilliant renaissance.

The fact cannot sufficiently be deplored that no trace has remained of the magnificent palaces of the emperors of

INTERIOR OF ST. SOPHIA
Showing Sultan's Private Praying Platform.



Courtesy Victoria and Albert Museum by Permission of the Controller of H. B. M. Stationery Office

The Byzantine Art Even Influenced the Design of Personal Adornment; a Gold and Jeweled Earring.

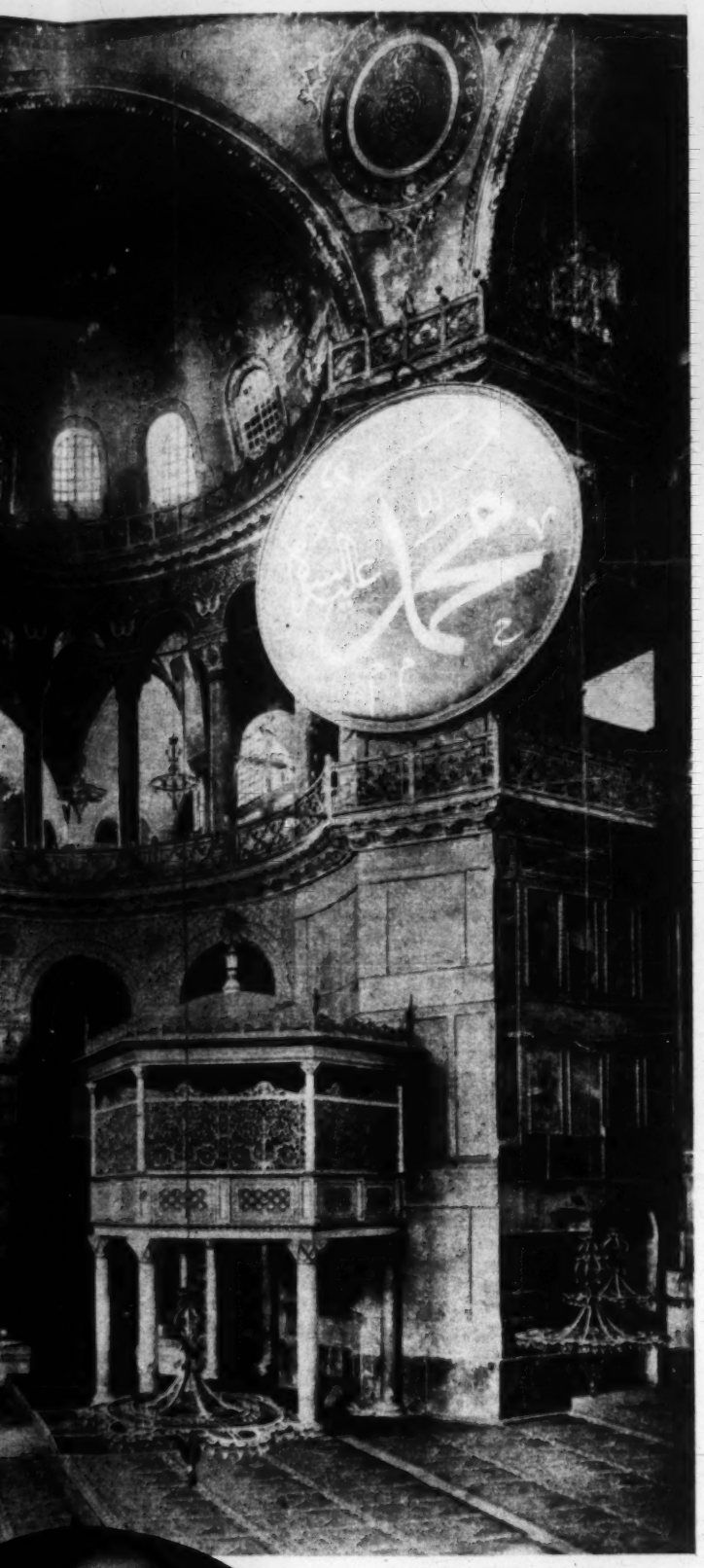
Courtesy Victoria and Albert Museum by Permission of the Controller of His Britannic Majesty's Stationery Office

PORTRAIT OF ST. PAUL
Cloisonne Enamel on Gold by an Eleventh Century Craftsman.

nfluence on Art

Together by Emperor Constantine Centuries Ago, vations in Various Forms of Decoration

Prince Nicholas of Greece



© Publishers Photo Service

A VENETIAN EXAMPLE
St. Mark's Square and Church in Background.

the ninth and tenth centuries with their unparalleled luxury and refinement of decoration, and in which were accumulated the priceless treasures of their day. But the Byzantine authors have left us descriptions of such precision that Labarte, Schlumberger, Charles Diehl and others have been able to reconstitute the splendors of these edifices.

The instructive innovations conceived by the architects of St. Sophia underwent many changes and assumed new shapes and forms; the original somewhat heavy and squatty cupolas made way to domes of lighter and more elegant structure. The smaller churches of Constantinople, of Salonica, and, in fact, throughout the empire, offer instructive examples of this amendment in style; many of these still preserve notable remains of their primitive decoration. ("St. Luke's" in Boeotia, and "Daphne" near Athens.)

Two schools of teaching, at this time, contend with one another; one which, at the close of the ninth century, reverts to the study of ancient traditions, and the other more dominated by the church, more subjected to the influence of monastic exigencies. These two tendencies keep pace with one another throughout the tenth century, and are not always easy to discriminate. By degrees, however, monastic influence takes the upper hand and the difference becomes more manifest. This circumstance bears witness to the assertion, stated above, that Byzantine art is primordially a religious art. Further evidence of this truism to be found in the beautiful manuscripts of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, of which the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and the Vatican offer magnificent specimens.

Under the guidance of the church, the stern and austere asceticism of the earlier types of primary teaching, without ever being radically eliminated, undergoes a gradual and subtle change; iconography is guided into steadier and more refined channels. Nevertheless, the artists of the eleventh and twelfth centuries retain a certain latitude of individual independence which is chiefly discernible in all achievemens related to ornamental art. The productions of this period are unsurpassed in variety and richness, and when one considers the innumerable handiwork of the craftsmen who devoted their gifts and energies to the creation of minor arts. such as ivory caskets, plaques, tablets, bronze panels decorated with bas-reliefs, enamels on gold, all manner of tissues and embroideries . . . one is bound to acknowledge that this fecundity and luxuriance of produce can only be the outcome of a unique and wonderful artistic harvest.

Under the prosperous era of the house of the "Comnenoi," which reigned at Constantinople from 1057-1204, all manifestations of arts and crafts continued to prosper as hitherto.

* * *

It is beyond the mark of the present survey to examine the motives that prompted the knights and defenders of Christian faith, bent on the sacred mission of delivering the Holy Land from the yoke of the infidels, to deviate from their original errand, and obeying the covetous and ambitious impulses of the conqueror, to lay siege to Constantinople. But the taking of the imperial city by the crusaders of the fourth crusade in 1204 dealt a terrible blow to that brilliant civilization.

The capital of the empire was transferred to Trebizond, in Asia Minor, where arts continued to flourish in a lesser degree. Henceforth, architecture abides by established rules. Painting, however, and more especially "mural art," saw its final renaissance in the time of the "Palaeologues," the last Byzantine dynasty that flourished from 1261-1453. The mosaics of "Kabrie Djami" in Constantinople and the murals of "Mistra," near Sparta in the Peloponnesus are works that bear the impress of unusual grace and charm.

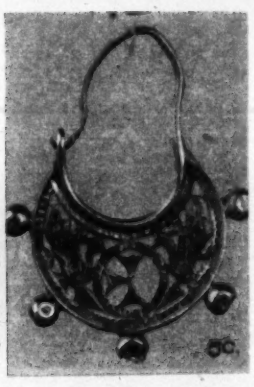
Byzantine art made its influence felt throughout the Middle Ages. All churches all over the Eastern Empire, which comprised the entire Balkan peninsula and part of Asia Minor, bear the stamp of its authority. What is more, its dominant influence spread far beyond the confines of the empire and left its mark on the oldest edifices of Christianized Russia, of Georgia and Armenia. In Catalonia, Spain, many churches are still extant whose architectural form and mural decoration are unquestionably inspired by Byzantine art. It is further undeniable that the south of Italy, which distinctly bore the impression of Greek influence in the tenth century, retained for many centuries the traditions of Byzantine art. The celebrated mosaics in the Capella Palatina and the cathedral of Montreal in Sicily, are unique instances of Greek influence. Mention has already been made of the exquisite churches of St. Mark in Venice, of Torcello and Murano which are purely Byzantine in structure and decoration and mostly carried out by Greek artists.

The assumption that the teachings of Byzance in the Middle Ages exercised a dominant influence over western Europe has given rise to profound dissertation and researches; these controversies are known by the term: "the Byzantine question."

However, it now appears almost past dispute that Byzantine influence prevailed in central Italy during the tenth and twelfth centuries and that it extended even to the south of France and Germany.

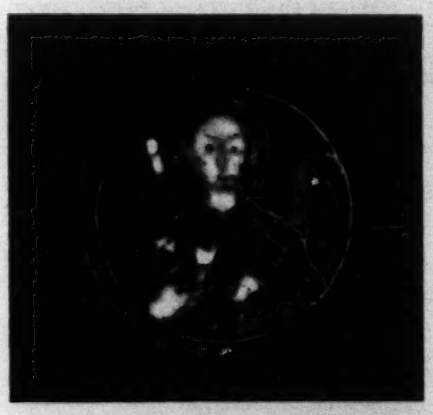
It, therefore, cannot be disputed that the Byzantine Empire and, more especially, Constantinople, were during the Middle Ages the great center of European civilization. From it radiated not only the unperishable wisdom transmitted by the classical eras of ancient Greek and Roman civilization, but also ideas and precepts appertaining to all manifestations of culture and art.

AN AUTHORITY ON THE ART
H. R. H. Prince Nicholas of Greece.



Courtesy Victoria and Albert Museum by Permission of the Controller of H. B. M. Stationery Office

A Gold Earring: Authorities Attribute This Specimen to the Sixth or Seventh Century.



Archives Photographiques
CLOISONNE ON GOLD
Enamel Medallion of About Tenth Century.

The Folger Library—Shakespeare Shrine

A Memorial Cast in the Old English Mold on One of Washington's Choicest Corners; an Endowed Treasure House for Adventurers in the Realm of Elizabethan Letters

By George Parker Winship

THERE IS NO MORE perplexing problem confronting the student of American culture than the adequate, convincing appraisal of the motives which have made the millionaires the principal supporters of every cultural movement. It is not their money, important as has been its helpfulness, but the intelligent direction and supervision which many of these benefactors have given to the movements in which they became interested. Because they are rich men, as well as doers of good deeds, it is well-nigh impossible to go beyond the conventional terms of appreciation which long ago ceased to carry personal significance, even when the occasion is quite out of the ordinary.

* * *

One such occasion, designed to create a focal point for a lasting cultural movement, was the opening of the Temple to Shakespeare erected by the late Henry Clay Folger in Washington, and with its endowment placed by him under the custody of Amherst College. It is indeed only the latest of many proofs of the powerful hold which the foremost literary figure of the race has maintained in America. This has been most clearly in evidence among the book collectors. Shakespeare is, or was until Mr. Folger entered the field, a perfect author for the attention of collectors. His eminence and the fact that his language is our own give distinction to any shelf of books by or about Shakespeare. Moreover, Americans may properly claim him as in truth their own, for he passed on just as the earliest New England settlers were leaving the motherland.

Certain editions of certain plays, which are known to have been printed, are priceless because no copy can now be found, while there are others that survive only as a fragmentary leaf or two. But in book collecting the chance of romance is never past. It is less than 30 years since the earliest known edition of a Shakespeare play, the Titus Andronicus of 1594, until then not even suspected to exist, came to light in Sweden. It flashed across the Atlantic, to disappear from sight again before the news of it spread abroad, to remain concealed until a few months ago.

Ten years later, a young lady working in a Brooklyn private library noticed a comma on the title page of a copy of the Richard II of 1598, which was not to be seen on a facsimile of another example. This was one of the less expensive quartos, as the single plays are called, when the owner bought it in 1890, for at least eight or ten copies are known of that year's edition of that play. The hunt for that comma revealed that there had been two, instead of one, 1598 editions, and of one of these this was the only known copy. Not long after this, the thin little volume of 36 leaves changed hands for $50,000.

This price must not, however, be laid up against the book, for it was merely the price of quite ordinary human nature. There were at that time two gentlemen of ample means who collected Shakespeare quartos, and neither was sure that he had as many as the other. Under these circumstances, that price was not too much to pay for one more, and for one which the other could not hope to obtain. But so keen was the rivalry that the seller did not dare favor either of these two friends of his, and the prize went to another beneficiary of Standard Oil, who was more than ready to pay for the fun of possessing a Shakespeare that neither Mr. Folger nor Mr. Henry Huntington could get. And then, when the excitement had all died down, a second copy turned up, and Mr. Folger got it.

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

© Underwood

DR. JOSEPH QUINCY ADAMS
Director of the Library.

Reading Room With Some of Rare Volumes in the Left Foreground.

The story of that comma goes further, and comes to have literary importance. The original owner, finding himself possessed of a unique (as was then believed) Shakespeare, wanted to know whether his was earlier or later than the other of the same year. So Mr. Pollard of the British Museum was asked to settle the question. He did, and when he was through with it, he had made the most fundamentally significant contribution to Shakespearean study of 100 years. This by-product, an aftermath to a comma, is the proof that the printers of the first editions of the plays reproduced, in most cases, the text of William Shakespeare's manuscript, and if modern readers do not understand its meaning, the fault is not the author's.

Such a lively appreciation of the great dramatist is no recent fad of the collectors. One of the earliest Americans to feel the fascination of the Elizabethan writers was Thomas P. Barton, who began buying their works when he was 30, in 1834, and kept on adding to them until he passed on in 1866. In 1873 the trustees of the Boston Public Library purchased his collection from Mrs. Barton, at a price which made her the principal contributor to the cost, and there it has ever since been treasured as one of the library's principal claims to distinction.

As the Barton collection was coming to completion, in 1863, one of the Harvard commencement speakers chose Shakespeare as the subject for his address. Seventy years later, this essay by William A. White is not only readable, but it challenges consideration today for its breadth of understanding of a student's problems, and for the accuracy of its foresight in outlining the future developments in this field. Leaving college, the writer of this paper went to Wall Street, and prospered. Engrossing business activities demanded relaxation, which Mr. White found by enlarging his acquaintance with the Shakespearean circle. He had learned one thing about them at college, which is that those authors wrote, not to save their readers the necessity of thinking, but to give them something to think about.

* * *

Consequently, as increasing income enabled him to buy Elizabethan books, he read each new acquisition with the idea of finding out what thoughts it gave to the original readers.

About the time that Mr. White began his business career, a New York lad needed help in continuing his education. This brought him to the attention of a principal official of the Standard Oil group. Liking the boy, the magnate set him on the way to a creditable career at Amherst College, and later found a place for him with that company. In due time he became president and then chairman of the board of directors of the organization familiarly known as "Socony."

Meanwhile, long before these later responsibilities came to him, Mr. Folger fell under the Shakespearean spell, and in due time he determined to pay his tribute through the creation of a worthy, permanent memorial to the poet. The nucleus of this had, obviously, to be a library, and he began to collect books, manuscripts and memorabilia while he was making up his mind regarding other details of the memorial. Year by year the material accumulated. Anything that carried the name of Shakespeare or that had been suggested by a responsible scholar as having a Shakespearean significance, was sure of a purchaser and of a permanent future home.

* * *

Beginning quietly, the scope of Mr. Folger's garnerings came to the notice of bookish circles when it was realized that the "First Folio," the collected edition of the plays edited by two of his fellow-players in 1623, was disappearing from the book market. This famous volume, the nearest rival to the Gutenberg Bible in the affection of collectors, as measured by the prices they are ready to pay for a copy, had never been a scarce book. It turned up in almost every important auction sale, and the principal booksellers always either had a copy or knew where one could be had. This situation changed in the early years of the present century. The floating supply had vanished. The news soon leaked out that they had all gone to the storage rooms in which the Folger treasures were awaiting the call of their Gabriel's trumpet. The First Folio had become a rare book.

All this has now ended. Seeking the best advice, but steadily avoiding all other, Mr. Folger reached his decision, and carried out his plan. He obtained the choicest corner in the nation's capital, convenient to the Congressional Library upon which his library must rely for much of its secondary reference material. On this he erected the only building which, within its class, fairly merits consideration alongside the Pierpont Morgan jewelhouse.

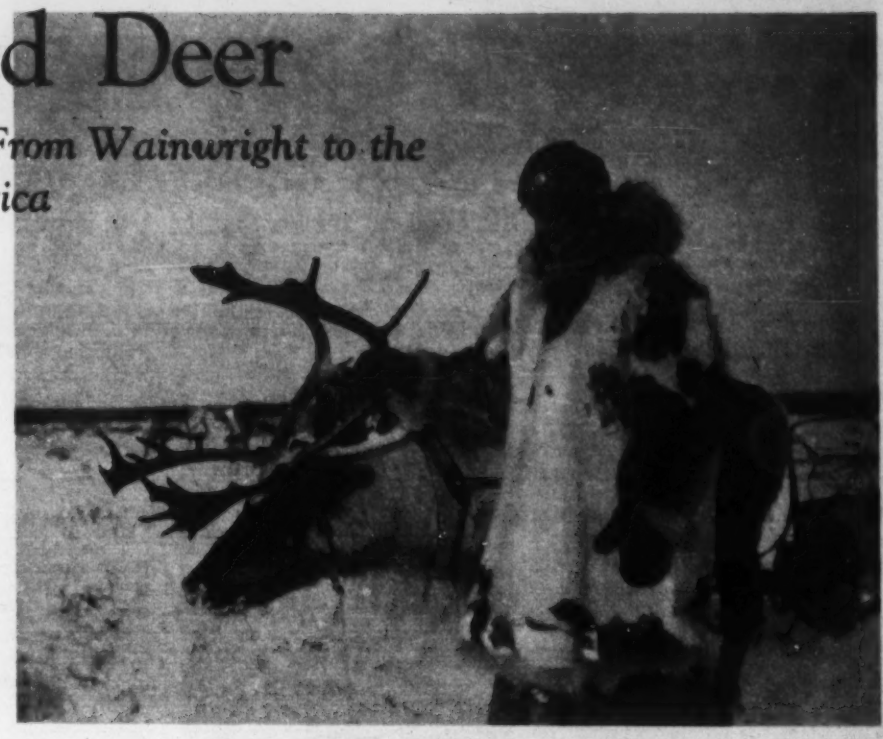
Description would only spoil the effect. Everybody gets to Washington sooner or later, and few can visit that city hereafter without at least a passing tribute to the shrine to Shakespeare. Maintaining the ecclesiastical parallel, it is no mere place to sit and worship. Adequately staffed, the memorial is expected to justify itself by its intellectual productivity. It rightly looks ahead to a glorious future. But too much must not be expected of those who are likely to be handicapped as well as inspired by the glory of the setting wherein they serve.

Maybe the true moral of the advent of Mr. Folger's Shakespeare memorial is that it marks a fresh impetus to the movement for the establishment of library nuclei, each devoted to the concentrated cultivation of a limited field or subject. We now have Shakespeare at Washington, Americana at Providence, the Revolutionary War at Ann Arbor, newspapers at Worcester, Goethe at Yale, Icelandica at Cornell, to cite those whose scholarly curators come first to mind. The latest addition to this group has benefited greatly from the experience of its rivals, both in its equipment and its organization, so that under the intelligent control of the Amherst College trustees it can confidently be relied upon to become the model for other similar institutions which are certain to be created in imitation of it.

To Barrow by Sled Deer

A Woman Goes Visiting Across Frozen Tundra From Wainwright to the Farthest Tip of Arctic America

By Elizabeth Chabot Forrest



THE AUTHOR WITH KITOOK, HER SLED DEER

FIVE O'CLOCK OF A MORNING early in May found us toiling up a gentle incline before the clustered igloos of the Nekluk reindeer herd. All night we had been laboring across the level, snow-cloaked tundra under the chill brilliance of the circling sun. At each step my sealskin boots broke through the thin, deceptive crust, sank knee-deep in soft snow. Wearily I drew them out, only to thrust them in again, over and over—endlessly.

At my side, Kitook, my sturdy little sled deer, his head drooping under the weight of great branching antlers, mouth wide, snatching a bite of snow from time to time, wallowed through soft drifts. The horizon line swept around us in a great, unbroken circle, bounding the vast expanse of white. Not a sound broke the silence save the pant of Kitook's loud breathing, the sharp crackle of sinews above the fetlock. Nothing was visible upon the great white plain except our three reindeer teams, strung out, one behind the other, en route from the home village of Wainwright to pay a friendly call upon our nearest white neighbors at Barrow, 100 miles away.

We had left Wainwright in the evening in order to give our sled deer, in their shaggy winter coats, the benefit of the cooler hours of night. We should not have set out at all; for snow had recently covered the tundra to a depth of several inches, and neither blizzard nor freeze had yet packed it to good sledding. But we had not seen a white face in many months. School was over for the year, and the date long set for our Barrow visit had arrived. Our grub box was packed to overflowing with frozen beans, bread sliced and buttered before freezing, chunks of roast reindeer, cookies, and doughnuts. Our sled deer had been brought in two days' journey from the Icy Cape herd. All was in readiness. In spite of a trail that should have kept us at home, therefore, my husband and I, with our Eskimo guide, Tautuk, had set out—and regretted it for eight exhausting hours.

Never was sight more welcome than the Nekluk igloos—shapeless mounds of white from which black stove-pipes thrust out aslant. Along a near-by snow ridge stretched the herd, a mass of hundreds of dun, brown and spotted deer, their antlers silhouetted against the sky line like a tangle of winter branches. No human life was visible, but out from the igloo entrances dashed a bevy of short-legged, sharp-eared little reindeer dogs, disputing our approach.

"You go in here, Sevek's igloo," said Tautuk, as he unloaded our dunnage before the largest mound. "I look moss—stake out sled deer."

As Tautuk trudged away to perform the arctic equivalent of car parking, we turned to the igloo indicated. Bent nearly double, we dragged our grub box and sleeping bags in through a long hallway of snow blocks, pushed under a heavy dogskin curtain, and entered the igloo. Coming from the glare of sun on snow outside into the dim light filtering through seal intestine window overhead, at first we could distinguish nothing. Presently, however, we made out ceiling, walls and floor of hand-hewn driftwood with, in one corner, among a heap of skins and robes, a huddle of sleepers. Near by a Lapp reindeer dog growled ominously above her litter of pups. And, in the center of the floor, a freshly netted seal, its hide stripped back to expose the creamy blubber underneath, awaited the next meal.

The sleepers breathed heavily on, undisturbed, while, stooping in the low space, we dragged our sleeping bags to one corner of the igloo. Although we had not eaten in many hours, sleep was the paramount need. Stripping of outer garments, we wriggled awkwardly into the depths of our bags. The floor was hard and very irregular. The reindeer hair of my bag prickled body and sunburned face; but I fell immediately into deep sleep.

Hours later I was awakened by the odor of boiling seal meat, and opened one eye for a surreptitious peep. Squatting about a pan on the igloo floor were some dozen men, women and children, conversing in low, guttural murmurs.

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

"THEN ALL FACES BROKE INTO SMILES AND A CHORUS OF GUTTURAL DELIGHT GREETED US."

As I watched, Tautuk reached over and, with the ivory-handled knife that he carried always in his belt, speared a chunk of seal meat from the pan. Sevek's wife raised a muted outcry, forced the portion back into the common pot, and carefully chose a choicer portion for her guest. Tautuk raised the piece of half-raw meat, seized it in his teeth and, with a deft stroke of his short knife, slashed off a suitable bite.

An exclamation from the shriveled old grandmother turned my eyes in her direction. She had risen stiffly to her feet and hurried to the seal oil lamp against the wall. Its flame was burning low with the yellowish tinge that indicated lack of oxygen. Sevek's wife, Anga, reached over and pulled the rags from the lower end of the two-inch ventilating pipe, and the old grandmother skillfully built up the wick along the rim of the oval stone basin. Soon the flame leaped up afresh and the lump of seal blubber above it began dripping rapidly into the bowl. Light, warmth and the fumes of burning seal oil filled the igloo.

Unable longer with my empty stomach to endure the mingled odors, I drew myself to a sitting posture. At once all eyes turned in my direction. Then all faces broke into smiles and a chorus of guttural delight greeted us. Eagerly they crowded about the sleeping bags to shake our hands.

Anga hurried to a sealskin line above the stove and took from it my fur garments. Mittens, socks and boots had been turned inside out, carefully dried of melting snow and perspiration, and rubbed soft and pliable as velvet. A rip in one fawnskin sock had been mended with tiny parallel stitches of sinew, and a tear in the parka sleeve had been neatly patched. Thus, from our earliest recorded history has the igloo hostess cared for her transient guest.

An hour later, fed, warmed, rested, with fresh deer, we were once more on our way to Barrow. Travel was now slightly better, 30-below-zero temperature and a strong wind having packed the loose snow and tightened the crust. We traveled, too, for a great part of the night upon the frozen sea. Here the deer stretched out their legs in a free, swinging trot that spurned the miles, moving swiftly and smoothly along the well-marked trail that wound among great blocks and pinnacles of ice, deeply azure frosted with white. At intervals we pulled up on the tundra and sat patiently waiting on our sleds while the deer pawed beneath the snow for the brittle reindeer moss which is their winter diet. So on, hour after hour, until the second morning found us at Kokluk's igloo.

The igloo was deserted, the family having moved southward for the spring whaling. A great cone of snow, drifted in through a torn window, occupied the center of the floor and the ceiling glittered with frost crystals like thin fragments of broken glass. We sat on the floor about our tiny coal oil trail stove, fur-muffled, laughing and joking above steaming cups of coffee and fried bread, then shed outer garments and slipped, shivering, into our chilled sleeping bags. No Anga to dry and warm my fur garments this time, I thought regretfully, settling myself to the unevenness of the drift-log bunk. But presently, turning drowsily in the comforting warmth of the fur bag that enfolded me, I saw Tautuk, crouched above the blue flame of the primus stove, holding my fawnskin socks, turned fur side out, above the heat to dry. And knew that the watchful care of the igloo dweller had not failed us.

The trail, on the third night, was the sort of which the arctic traveler dreams. Cold and wind had packed the tundra's surface to the hardness of cement. Over this glistening white surface our sled deer swung away at the speed which makes reindeer travel at its best a sport without a rival. I closed my eyes, felt against my cheeks the weight of frost-white lashes. The cold, pure air stung my face, drove the breath back into my lungs.

I had the feeling of being rushed through empty, silent space. No more running behind the sled or tugging at the sealskin guiding line for greater speed. Scarcely four hours of travel, and we mounted the bank from beach to tundra and saw before us the white steeple of the most northerly church in the world, rising from the scattered houses and igloos of Barrow. And from their dwellings, men, women and children poured forth to welcome us to the northernmost point of North America.

Among the New Books

The Earl of Jellicoe as the Answer to the Riddle of Jutland

The Riddle of Jutland, by Langhorne Gibson and Vice-Admiral J. E. T. Harper. New York: Coward McCann. $4.

WHO WON THE battle of Jutland? That is an issue that still flares up in the wardrooms of navies, in the councils of admiralties, and among the rank and file the world over. Now, nearly 20 years after that North Sea Armageddon, an American naval historian and a British admiral submit the most complete answer in "The Riddle of Jutland."

England won the battle, in the opinion of these judges. But the decision is based not only on the devastating contact between the British Grand Fleet and the Imperial High Sea Fleet, but upon the whole trend of the World War, which it briefly traces.

It is an impartial study. Every blunder, every stroke of naval genius, British or German, is presented for what it is worth. It knocks national prejudices by the board with cold, uncolored facts that inspire respect for the courage and skill of both sides.

The two most commanding phases of this work revolve around the naval leaders and the terrific shock of the action. One figure dominates this deliberative aftermath—Sir John Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet.

In June, 1916, Germany claimed a great victory in the North Sea, as the High Sea Fleet dragged its battered force into the dockyards of Wilhelmshaven. Jellicoe, cautiously counting the toll exacted and inflicted, steamed back to Scapa Flow in silence. The Germans had slipped out of the trap Jellicoe set for them.

Fear and uncertainty gripped England in the suspense which followed vague rumors, then brief news of battle. Then came an emotional reaction on the part of the English people based on Admiral David Beatty's battering. Two of his six battle cruisers had been blown up. The public interpreted this pounding

LANGHORNE GIBSON

in terms of action and leadership, Beatty was the hero, Jellicoe an enigma to public opinion.

Account of the action centers upon four distinct movements: Beatty's contact with the German battle cruiser force under Hipper and the running fight to the south, in which the German admiral sought to entice the British battle cruisers into range of the main dreadnought force under Reinhard Scheer, commander-in-chief. Beatty's retreat north to join Jellicoe's main force, intended to draw Germany's full sea power into a duel with Britain's. The contact in which Jellicoe hurled back two thrusts of Scheer. The German escape in the darkness.

Details of the conflict deal with an orgy of devastation such as one can scarcely comprehend. Beatty bore the British brunt in the running duel to the south, Indefatigable and Queen Mary exploding into atoms each in one concussion of yellow flare and tumbling masts. Scheer bore the German brunt in a fierce concentration of fire at the first contact with Jellicoe.

Both commands held firmly to plans of action through an inferno of chaotic destruction. Hipper had all the best of the shooting going south. Beatty's battle cruisers were silhouetted against the horizon; Hipper's gray force was well concealed in mist.

Evan-Thomas's Fifth Battle Squadron wins praise for extricating Beatty in his strategic retreat upon Jellicoe's force. The authors hold Beatty liable for rashness in engaging Hipper without waiting for Evan-Thomas to join in the action. Commodore Goodenough stands out for his scouting alertness, as Jellicoe's finger tips. A Grand Fleet detachment under Hood gets credit for helping to drive Hipper into an encircling movement. Beatty plays the trump of all naval tactics, crossing Hipper's bow in the movement known as crossing the T—the "one desirable above all others in fleet action because it opposes maximum strength to the enemy's weakest point."

Then comes Windy Corner, and Jellicoe's deployment of the Grand Fleet for battle, "the most remarkable single evolution of ships the seas had ever seen."

The picture is vivid—magnificent as a maritime spectacle, heartrending in its record of destruction. The German attack twice failed to penetrate that hail of bursting metal. On the second wave, the tide of Imperial German sea power receded forever.

Throughout the confusion of the battle, lapses in the judgments of the rival commands crop up. Considering poor visibility, the lack of information regarding enemy movements, the miles which separated the fighting columns, Jellicoe's leadership begins to emerge in its real significance. He made fewer mistakes than his subordinates and his foes, and these were attributable to the fortunes of war rather than to miscalculations in tactics and strategy. Particularly is this so regarding the German escape.

"Honor to Scheer and Hipper, and to the High Sea Fleet," the authors agree. "Scheer and Hipper, like Beatty and his battle-cruisers, were parts of a great saga of the seas."

But the lion's share in that day at Jutland goes to a calm, little man on the bridge of the Iron Duke. The answer to the riddle of Jutland, the authors conclude, is "synonymous with the name of Jellicoe and with British victory."

HARLAN TROTT

Again, Dostoevsky

Dostoevsky, by A. Yarmolinsky. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.75.

BY ONE OF those passing eclipses which overtake the reputations even of the greatest, the fame of Dostoevsky has suffered a marked decline during the past ten years, both within and outside Russia. The Bolsheviki mistrust his philosophy, and the up-to-date critics elsewhere have found other idols. But the permanent worth of Dostoevsky stands above these phases of fashion. His place is secure among the half-dozen greatest figures of nineteenth-century literature; and his biography will be written over and over again to meet the needs of different nations and of successive generations.

Mr. Yarmolinsky does not present us with any new view of Dostoevsky. The ample material for his biography released by the Bolshevik revolution is already familiar in its main lines. Mr. Yarmolinsky has sifted this material once more with a fine, scholarly thoroughness. No fragment of information, however minute, has been allowed to escape unweighed. The bibliography is bewilderingly polyglot; and the only omission of any importance in it seems to be the memoirs of Dostoevsky's younger brother, Andrei. This is beyond doubt the most detailed biography of Dostoevsky which has yet appeared in any language.

One might indeed have wished here and there for a more liberal application of the critical pruning knife. Toward the end of Dostoevsky's life, when he had become a conspicuous public figure, many legends grew up around his earlier years. Some of them were created by himself; for he was too imaginative—as we have ample proof—to be a reliable witness about the facts of his own life. In his anxiety to leave nothing unrecorded, Mr. Yarmolinsky has made free use of the evidence belonging to this later and semilegendary stratum and does not always distinguish it from the incontrovertible testimony of strictly contemporary documents. Thus the story of how Dostoevsky as a child was saved from a wolf by one of his father's serfs is surely no more than a much-embroidered fiction of his old age designed to illustrate his indebtedness to the Russian peasant; and, although he became in after years a fervent Christian, there is no solid basis for the assertion that, even before his exile to Siberia, he was revolted by the irreligious opinions current in the advanced circles in which he moved.

Mr. Yarmolinsky's book rightly and necessarily includes an analysis of the great novels, which is as thoughtful and well balanced as the rest of his work. The individual reader may sometimes disagree; for no two devotees of Dostoevsky will always be at one in their interpretation. But Mr. Yarmolinsky's analysis of "The Brothers Karamazov" — that masterpiece which contains much of the greatest and some of the weakest of its author's writing—is both satisfying and revealing. This biography should help to revive the interest of the reading public in the difficult but fascinating genius of Dostoevsky.

E. H. CARR

AE.'s Ireland

The House of the Titans and Other Poems, by AE. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

IT IS THE lostness of Ireland that runs like a hidden river through the rich umber of George Russell's poems. Native of Armagh, heir to a priceless heritage of Celtic myths, he continues the songs of an Ossian of today and evermore.

If in "The House of the Titans" the monstrous shadow forms and "grotesque idols of enormous bulk carved by some gnomic art" seem overpowering beside the wan king, Nuada, and Armid, the wraithlike daughter of Diancecht, the voice that rises out of the Plutonian depths cries nevertheless for war upon this sorrow. Here the poetic fervor for a cause, the Protestant Ulsterman's vision of an Ireland restored to its ancient integrity, the creative energy of a painter-poet who has founded agricultural banks, who is also an editor, essayist and economist, combine to translate into modern idiom the symbolism of the Gaels' dawn mythology.

This allegorical, verse narrative, which fills about half the pages of the slender book, although it leaves us with the unfulfilled mission of Nuada, who had strayed, according to AE.'s mystic theories, from his heavenly dwelling, erects an obvious signpost for the god, no longer "slumbering or unremembering." While it is weighted with the Satanic glooms of a ponderously unconvincing setting, there is a proportionate lifting to a "vastness myriad starred," where the man of flesh seems utterly remote.

As always, the writer's language shows a profound culture, a somber richness as of antique tapestry, a mellowness as of metal which a druid might have shaped. His dominant theme is given in a prefatory poem, "To Osborn Bergin," in which he says:

> And those
> Who read may find titans and king within
> Themselves. And, if they ponder further, they may,
> Not in my story, but on the shining heights
> Of their own spirit, hear those lordlier voices,
> The ageless shepherds of the starry flocks,
> They whose majestic meditation is
> The music of being; unto those who hear it
> Sweeter than bells upon a darkening plain
> When the dim fleeces move unto the fold.

A number of short poems are included in this volume, as well as the longer, autobiographical account purporting to tell the story of "The Dark Lady" of Shakespeare's sonnets—a charming fantasy, wherein he adopts emphatically the view that the Dark Lady was after all a host of women, personified in one.

Characteristic of the reaching-through of this much-loved Irishman is the last stanza of his poem, "Cabaret," declaring:

> While magic trifles, lips and eyes,
> Catch at me through the wandering glow,
> My heart feels moving in its deeps
> The Great Deep's tidal under-tow.

PEARL STRACHAN

More Jorkens Tall Stories

Mr. Jorkens Remembers Africa, by Lord Dunsany. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Longmans Green. $2.50.

How Like an Angel, by A. G. Macdonell. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

MR. JORKENS MAY BE remembered by his "Travel Tales" as an exquisitely amusing hero of our time, and his African stories are very nearly up to par. In this volume he is still in his club, being coaxed to tell a story, near the end of which he is always in danger from the club skeptic. But his powers of annihilating criticism are invincible. His victim is led to jump in where angels might fear to tread, and Mr. Jorkens emerges triumphant, having given no quarter, with his prestige undimmed. His delightful character runs true to form. His stories are as tall as ever. "The Escape From the Valley," in which he is saved in unprecedented manner by hundreds of wild ducks, and "At the End of the Universe" are perhaps nearest his own standard of tallness.

There is none of the poetic strain which Lord Dunsany contrives to bring to his flights of imagination, nor any of his subtlety in "How Like an Angel," but it is good, robust fun and occasionally good satire.

Cast away as a small boy on a desert island with a German, a French and an English missionary, Hugo has no recollection of civilization. His upbringing is a medley of three national points of view and the outcome when he is brought back to England takes up three-quarters of the book. Mr. Macdonell pokes fun at many aspects of modern life, although none receive more than it deserves.

Both these books are enjoyable—Mr. Macdonell's will be probably the more popular, but we must confess to a sneaking preference for the Münchausen-like genius of Mr. Jorkens.

BIBLES

Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

6½x4½x1 inches Morocco Binding (plain or self-pronouncing pages)

Black $5.00
Blue $6.00
Brown $6.00

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a year, single copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

What Can Be Learned from Napoleon About Strategy

The Ghost of Napoleon, by Liddell Hart. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $2.50.

WITH TODAY'S PRESS full of the potential slaughter of the "next war," Liddell Hart's new book is a welcome relief in that it shows that if war cannot be avoided, at least it can be planned intelligently, so that there should be no ignorant approach to such a possible destroyer of a nation's manhood.

Captain Hart brings out the unpleasant fact that during the World War little advantage was taken of knowledge obtained through previous efforts, that the terrific losses of those four years could obviously have been cut down. He leaves little glory to either the Allied or Central Power generals. They are seen as men who committed an unbelievable number of errors, who failed even to read history correctly—all at the price of the natons' manhood.

Captain Hart goes back before Napoleon's time to Marshal Saxe, who prefaced his book on warfare with the remark: "War is a science so obscure and imperfect that custom and prejudice, confirmed by ignorance, are its sole foundation and support. All other sciences are established upon fixed principles . . . while this alone remains destitute."

Comments Captain Hart: "Nearly two centuries have passed since Saxe wrote this and, although the study of war has immensely developed, war still waits to be studied as a science."

* * *

He shows that the World War tactics and strategy with their faults were due primarily to the teachings of Clausewitz, who sponsored mass attacks. Clausewitz in turn is supposed to have gained his ideas from Napoleon; but it was his misreading of history which was responsible for much of the World War losses. Napoleon, as Emperor, used massed troops when he had tremendous resources. This resulted in defeat. Yet his brilliant early victories were achieved with smaller numbers when he was utilizing to the full the teachings of those who preceded him in the French army—Saxe, Bourcet and Guibert. Saxe broke tradition and showed the way to man-saving military operations through his scientific study of military history. Bourcet organized dispersion of forces; and finally there was Guibert, whom Liddell Hart calls "the prophet of mobility." It was the intelligent use of Saxe's scientific studies of dispersion and of mobility which brought to young Napoleon the cup of victory.

Perhaps the neatest summing up of the Napoleonic aspect of this book is Liddell Hart's statement about the use Napoleon made of his predecessors' knowledge. "General Bonaparte applied a theory which created an empire for him. The Emperor Napoleon developed a practice which wrecked his empire, and, a century later, evolved by Clausewitz into a system, it brought down three other empires in collapse." These of course were the German, the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires.

In order that military strategy no longer be neglected as a scientific study, Captain Hart makes some pertinent recommendations. He shows that the military man trained in war colleges gets an academic history course which teaches him little. He is then sunk into regular military life, his education directed above all to the cultivation of loyalties, to king, country, service, army, regiment and superiors. Such a

B. H. LIDDELL HART

background, Captain Hart points out, is not conducive to the critical, detached, scientific study of history. The compounded loyalties create prejudices which inevitably color vision and bias judgment. A help in action, they are no help in research. When the officer is advanced to high rank, the job is so much a matter of administrative detail and social obligation that research is seldom taken up.

He further points out that the military experience of soldiers may not necessarily be an aid to making a great strategist, for a soldier knows only a small part of the battle—his own sector—and is less informed of what is going on in the far places than even the people at home.

* * *

Captain Hart sees the greatest possibilities, therefore, in detaching young men who appear to have some ability in this direction and having them study at a university such as Oxford, where freedom of thought and speech, the cultivation of critical analysis and the scientific study of history will be unaffected by the inherent restrictions of straight soldiering.

While there remains any possibility that the manhood of a nation might be called up for service, certainly every precaution should be taken to see that that manhood is used most economically. Captain Hart points out in history battles during which hardly a shot was fired, where it became a question of victory due to brilliant strategy, with losses extremely low compared with the great numbers of men used. It is as though the soldiers were moved about for strategic battle, with actual clashes incidental.

While the total elimination of war must ultimately be achieved, a warfare intelligently directed, as Captain Hart outlines, is certainly much to be preferred over the crude, wholesale, mass maneuvers and deadlocks resulting in millions of killed and wounded which featured the years from 1914 to 1918 on the Western Front.

VOLNEY D. HURD

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Publishing as Adventure

Author Hunting, by Grant Richards. New York: Coward McCann. $3.50.

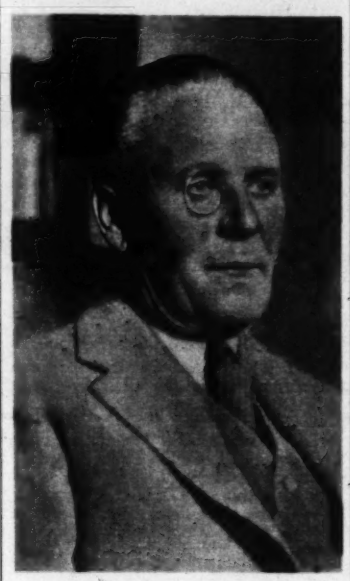
IT IS EVIDENT that the business of book publishing offers as conspicuous amenities as that of book collecting. At least, Mr. Grant Richards is so persuaded as he writes these vivid and buoyant recollections of the years between 1897 and 1925. From the moment when the publishing offices in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, were opened, and Mr. Richards was 24, he began a career as eventful and as satisfying as any bookman could desire.

He himself admits that his memories do not follow in chronological order. Well, who cares for that? They topple over each other in fresh enthusiasms—fulsome, slightly complacent perhaps, delectable always. The pages are scattered over with literary gossip which is usually amusing and seldom in the least mischievous. For example, that American manufacturer of braces (those quaint people in the States will call them suspenders) who knew his "Shropshire Lad" by heart; and the shy, temperamental Ronald Firbank who, lunching proudly in the Savoy grill, protested that he never ate anything but strawberries.

True, Mr. Richards's ledgers did not often show sensational profits, but the publisher seems not to have been deterred by that. It is hard to believe that before he had been two years a publisher, he had "made intimate acquaintance with anxiety"—such is his relish of his task and its pleasurable associations.

Oh, those tours de force which just failed to come off, such as an edition of "A Story Teller's Holiday," with illustrations by William Orpen! And those exquisite little paintings by Charles Conder, which might have been picked up for a trifle when the artist was so pressed for ready money. Then, too, Mr. Richards marvels that he lacked the foresight to publish some of Synge's early work and that, having accepted Masefield's "Salt Water Ballads," he should have got cold feet over a Masefield play.

On the other hand, he had the sagacity to recognize early the powers of H. G. Wells and to wish to be his publisher. He did publish Shaw's "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant," when no other London publisher would take the risk. The letters which passed from Shaw to his publisher



GRANT RICHARDS

present some of the most enlivening reading in this book, for apparently the two could never agree about either format or price. It pleases Mr. Richards that Frank Norris and Theodore Dreiser, that John Davidson and Mr. Galsworthy, that Thomas Burke and Ernest Bramah, rank among his "discoveries." Yet the circumstance over which he chiefly prides himself is concerned with A. E. Housman. "Yes," writes Mr. Richards, "the greatest moment in my life as a publisher was when I opened a sheaf of manuscript that was 'Last Poems,' the manuscript that is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge."

For a true bookman, one who came of bookish people and became an author himself, no more suitable career could have been imagined. Suppose it is true that no publisher can positively predict the success or the failure of a given book? Does not that fact force him to summon all his taste and all his judgment, and afterward to possess the courage to act? This Mr. Grant Richards did; and his wealth of memories will stand him in good stead for many a future day.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

A New History of India

The Cambridge Shorter History of India, by J. Allan, Sir Welseley Haig and H. H. Dodwell. London: Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $4.

IN THREE PARTS—Ancient India, Muslim India, British India—this book compresses into 900 pages more than two milleniums, shading back into an immense, uncertain tract of tradition that is pre-history. The narrators have to take account of four great religions and the clashes of their adherents, and to bear in mind simultaneously many different streams of events. Writing of Gypta or Maury dynasties in northern India, they must remember that there were kingdoms in the south. Describing the consolidation of the Muhammadan power, they must watch the wars of Hindu princes and the coming of western nations and their conflicts among themselves.

The task was stupendous, and the result has to be admitted to be failure. The style has sunk under its load of facts, and all human interest has vanished. This is excusable in the first part, in which Mr. J. Allan has made the most of scanty and scattered evidence; and with patience and thoroughness has collated with it the evidence of coins, little used hitherto. This section will remain of value to scholars, who will realize that heavy going is sometimes inevitable, and can endure it if it brings them knowledge.

* * *

The book's worst section is that on Muslim India, a dreadful performance, wherever you open on it—a tangle of proper names, most of them of utter insignificance, knotted and clotted together. Also, the author has made his task, oppressive at best, a nightmare by his concentration on slaughter. Now, it may be that history is what Gibbon called it, for the most part a record of the follies and crimes of mankind. Yet the "Cambridge History of India" has so managed to hold the reader down to cruelty and butchery that the occasional remarkable individual, found even in the terrible story of the Muhammadan invaders and sultans, is merged with the beasts of this jungle.

There is nothing to tell the reader what a flame is lit in Indian imagination still by thought of Rupmati and Baz Bahadur, lovers as immortal as lovers anywhere; Rupmati is merely her husband's "best-loved concubine" who "frustrated" the ravisher's "attempt by taking poison." No reader will guess how interesting and individual was the Muslim Queen Raziyya, or what sublime pathos lives in the memory of Padmani, the Rajput princess. Worst of all, the book ignores absolutely, once we have left Mr. Allan's part, the religious and literary and artistic movements of India. An occasional page of miscellaneous and dull barbarity could surely have been spared, to remind us of the weaver Kabir or of the Vaishnava saints and poets in Bengal!

* * *

The third part, British India, by Professor Dodwell, is written, as all his work is, with ease and grace. The book becomes readable at last. The part dealing with the early days of the East India Company — and later, everything that has to do with Madras—is based on a knowledge perhaps more intimate than that possessed by any other contemporary except Sir William Foster.

But the Cambridge History is official history of a kind that is (I believe) so out of date that in another year or two it will look fantastic (at any rate among English-speaking nations). For example, a great deal is said, in different places, about the long misgovernment of Oudh by its native rulers; but very little about the direct responsibility of the East Indian Company for that misgovernment. There is nowhere a vestige of sympathy with Indian nationalism. The narrative closes with 1919, before the last fifteen intense years. Perhaps this is as well.

EDWARD THOMPSON

Oxford University Press has published "The Master," a study of Michelangelo by J. Howard Whitehouse and Colin Rocke, $4.50. There are 31 illustrations and descriptions of individual works of sculpture, painting and architecture.

Tessie

Tells the Story of Her Life

TESSIE $1.00 Prepaid

Tessie's book is of interest to every child, for she talks of children, of grown-ups, and dog friends in a most engaging manner. You'll love her. Valuable for Child Training as well as interesting reading.

LAURA M. AGASSIZ

172 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

MARY PICKFORD'S BOOK

"My discovery has given me so much spiritual light in the hardest hours of my life that I want to share it with all who care to try it" . . . *from Miss Pickford's story of her experiences on the path to right thinking.*

WHY NOT TRY GOD? *at all bookshops*

$1 • H. C. KINSEY & CO., N. Y.

. . Christmas

(Continued from Page 2)

go to the piano and play 'Stilly Night,' and we'll all sing soft and tender, and then like as not Jed'll come over and throw his big arm around my shoulder and in a choky sort of voice he'll say: 'It's the same old Christmas, ain't it, Dad?' And I'll say: 'Same old Christmas, son.'

"Then they'll all go off to bed and leave Ma and me sitting by the range. Outside the snow will be falling; there'll be the rattle of coals in the grate; and finally Ma'll reach over and pat the back of my hand.

" 'Merry Christmas, John,' she'll say.

" 'Merry Christmas, Ma.'

"I guess that's about the way it'll be. There's something awful sweet about Christmas Eve."

Some remarks may follow regarding Christmas gifts and Christmas dinners. That brings a chuckle.

"We get up early out here in the country," the farmer confides, "but on Christmas morning we break all records. It's on account of the children. You'll hear 'em pattering downstairs with the first crack of dawn. And you'll not want to miss the fun. So all hands hurry into their clothes, but before we oldsters can make it there'll be squeals and laughter from the living room. By the time we get down the carpet will be strewn with wrappers and boxes and toys and games and books and what not.

"The house will be full of the tangy odor of evergreens, and pretty soon Ma and Sarah will slip out of the room and in no time at all we'll be catching the tantalizing scents from the kitchen—sausage and pancakes and hashed brown potatoes and corn muffins and doughnuts and apple pie, like as not.

"After breakfast this old house will rattle with laughter and carousing. Hi jolly! You won't be able to hear yourself think till someone suggests a romp in the snow. Then the young folks will get bundled up and pile outside. Jed and Sarah's man and me'll get on down to the barns to look after the critters, and we'll feed 'em an extra bit just to let 'em know it's Christmas.

"When the chores are done we'll get Bess hitched to the pung, and Beth and the children will all pile in for a sleigh ride over the back roads. Ma and Sarah and Jed's wife'll be bustling about the kitchen, popping their heads into the sitting room every now and then to see what their men folks are up to. Maybe when dinner's nicely started, Ma and the girls will sit with us a while. Like as not some one will turn on the radio and get us some Christmas carols, or maybe some city choir singing 'The Messiah.'

"Now, there's rare music! I guess I like best that chorus where they sing: 'And his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.' Seems like we sometimes forget we have an everlasting Father and a divine Counselor till Christmas comes along to remind us of it.

"Then, when the music swings into the Hallelujah Chorus—say, that does something to you: makes you sort of proud and humble to remember that you, too, are a child of God; makes you rid yourself of a lot of doubts and fears when you hear those words sung: 'and He shall reign for ever and ever.' "

There comes a pause for reflection.

"Oh, yes," the farmer will say at last, "we still have Christmas exercises in the church. I helped to get that church shingled and painted this summer. Made me kind of sad. When I was a boy about all our social activities centered about that old church. Come Sunday there'd be a congregation of 150 or more. The wagon shed and the yard back of the church would be full of horses and rigs. I guess a lot of people go into Concord now, or else don't go at all. I blame the automobiles for that—the automobiles and the way modern folks let their children run wild. Going to church used to be a duty. Now folks go or not according to how they feel. Our congregations don't average much over 40 people these days, except on special occasions like Christmas. Maybe folks need to remember that Christmas is an all-year-round proposition.

"But, of course, nobody'd want to eat a Christmas dinner every day. We're going to have goose this year. About the time that singing is over, Ma and the girls 'll make a dash for the kitchen. There'll be the smell of basting goose and stuffing and turnips and Hubbard squash and boiled onions.

"The steam from the hot dishes will be rolling up and hiding away in the evergreen decorations; there'll be pickles and relish and jellies and such. Jimminy, I just can't think of all the preserves Ma'll have up from the cellar, but there'll be plenty.

"Well, there it is. Good enough food for anybody. And somehow, seeing all the happy faces and remembering all our blessings, we just have to give thanks. So we'll all bow our heads; and I'll say: 'Jed, please,' and Jed'll offer grace. It'll sort of embarrass him, I guess, but I like to know my boy hasn't forgotten the way of it.

"Then I'll hist up the carving tools. 'Merry Christmas, folks,' I'll say; and: 'Merry Christmas, all!' they'll cry in chorus. And then we'll start eating.

"After the evening chores are done, along about 9 o'clock Sarah and her man and the grandchildren will start getting ready for the drive back to Pembroke, and that'll give Jed and his woman the idea, and the first thing you know all hands will be driving out of the yard with lots of honking and shouting and laughing and good-bys.

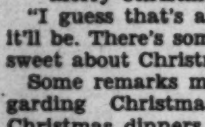
"Then Ma and me'll turn back into the house. Ma'll get out her knitting and we'll draw up to the old range. We'll just sit and rock. Pretty soon maybe I'll look up and catch a tear tiptoeing down Ma's cheek and losing itself in a tender smile that's crinkling her lips.

" 'Crickets, Ma,' I'll say, 'you ain't feeling sad are you?'

"Then Ma'll smile.

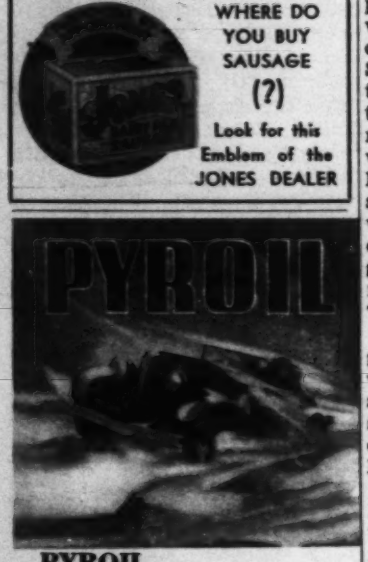
" 'Sad, John?' she'll say. 'No such thing. It's just that I'm so happy. We've seen so much; so many changes. And yet Christmas comes, and time disappears, and everything's the same. And I've been wondering if this may not be so because hidden, perhaps, from many of us, but there just the same, is a reverent consciousness of the changeless Christ. . . . A reverent consciousness of the changeless Christ. It is a beautiful thought, John, quite the best Christmas gift I know."

Seeking Christmas, wise men follow a star. Some carry rich gifts as did the Magi of old; some come with naught save an understanding heart. Each finds the Bethlehem he seeks.



WHERE DO YOU BUY SAUSAGE (?)

Look for this Emblem of the JONES DEALER



PYROIL PROTECTS AGAINST WINTER DAMAGE

When oil and grease are "frozen" thick—when temperatures range from sub-zero to much above—Pyroil protects the bearing, gear, piston and other vital surfaces of your motor from serious damage. Establishes a heat-resisting, wear-defeating surface of self-lubrication on all frictional parts. Safeguards throughout all emergencies.

Use Pyroil regularly. Sold everywhere. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, President. 553 La Follette Avenue, La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Look for this signature on every can.

If You like the Weekly Magazine Section

you will enjoy it even more if you read also the regular daily issues of The Christian Science Monitor dealing in the same vigorous, penetrating and impartial manner with significant events of the whole world.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I should like to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Please send it to me for the period checked below for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

Address .....

Price of regular Monitor subscriptions:
☐ 1 month $0.75
☐ 3 months 2.25
☐ 6 months 4.50
☐ 1 year 9.00

The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section.
☐ 1 year $2.60

Special offer.
☐ 6 issues ..... .25 M-27

New "textured finish" absorbs rather than reflects the light and makes the pins an unseen part of your hairdress. Look for them at your favorite store or write for free sample—specify color.

STA-RITE HAIR PIN CO., Shelbyville, Ill.

SIFTING DEBRIS

Excavators Are Rewarded for Their Efforts by Finding Scarabs and Other Objects Which Sometimes Have Historical Importance.

Archaeology's New Season

SIMULTANEOUS DISCOVERIES at three different places have heralded the beginning of a new archaeological season in Palestine. Outstanding has been the excavation in a cave near Nazareth of four sets of human bones described as belonging to a very old Paleolithic level, dating back well over 120,000 years. These remains are said to be very much older than the "Galilee" skull of the Neanderthal subman found at Tabgha, near Tiberias, about 10 years ago.

At Et-Tel, strongly believed to correspond to the city of Hai (Genesis 12:8), a Canaanite altar of the early bronze period, about 3000 B. C., has been discovered. A large building, believed to have been a fortress, has also been unearthed.

The third find has been at Gezer, near Jaffa, where a 4000-year-old tomb, unmolested by robbers, has been revealed.

♪ ♪ ♪

The find near Nazareth was made by M. René Neuville, French Vice-Consul in Jerusalem, and Dr. Moshe Stekelis, connected with the Hebrew University. They have been working as part of an expedition of the Institut de Paleontologie Humaine of Paris and continuing the excavation of the prehistoric cave in Djebel Kafzef. The skeletons seem to be the oldest human remains yet found in Western Asia. A distinguished archaeological authority, Dr. Albright, Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, believes these remains will be found to be the "missing link" in the evolution of mankind.

The expedition at Et-Tel is under the direction of Mrs. Krause Marka and has been financed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild. The interior of the altar revealed incense burners of alabaster and ivory. Remains of cows and sheep offered for sacrifice were also discovered.

At Gezer, Mr. Alan Rowe, excavating on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, with the financial aid of Sir Charles Marston and the late Mr. Herbert Bentwich, has found ancient tombs which are yielding many important objects bearing on the civilization and Egyptian influence of the period 2000 B. C.

Mr. Rowe had hardly begun digging, early in October, when at a depth of only about 20 centimeters below the surface a rock floor came to light. In this floor were various "cupholes," the exact significance of which is not yet certain. From the debris covering this floor came a Rhodian jar handle giving the name of the magistrate in whose year it was made and also the name of its potter. Among other finds were a jar handle bearing an early Hebrew seal and the head of a small figure of the goddess Ashtorethe.

♪ ♪ ♪

To the north of the rock floor was discovered a huge wall of monoliths, on the west side of which were two solidly built rooms, probably of the Hellenistic age.

Between the "cupholes" in the stone floor and these rooms, a deep depression was noticed which, when cleared out, revealed the entrance to a great tomb. Among the first finds was a splendid complete bronze dagger. Besides the dagger the excavators uncovered a beautiful agate figure of a cat, sacred to the Egyptian goddess Bastet, and a quantity of pottery, including several unbroken jugs. A limestone altar was also unearthed, and sacred trees, a common part of the Canaanite cult, were found incised upon it.

G. AGRONSKY

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

"Is Our Peacemaking Atheistic?" . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section

As one who has read the Monitor regularly for 12 years or more with ever greater appreciation of its wholesome character, I should like to express some little misgiving in respect of the article "Is Our Peacemaking Atheistic?" in the Magazine Section of October 24.

Is it not rather less than just to the men who suffered ignominy and imprisonment during the World War for refusing on Christian grounds to defend their countries by bomb and bayonet? I knew many of them personally and I can testify that they were men who had consistently sought first the Kingdom of God and whose personal ambitions had been purified and subordinated to the one aim, "Thy Kingdom come." They stood for the positive overcoming of evil with good and no amount of sophistry could make good that which was to them wholly evil, namely the activity of war.

Such an attitude may be open to criticism from many points of view, but it certainly cannot fairly be characterized as negative or atheistic.

HENRY HOLMES.

New Malden,
Surrey, England.

..New South

(Continued from Page 4)

pursuit of exploitable labor. Today there is another flow of industry, but set in motion by sounder and fairer principles. Available to the gulf ports are a wealth of salts, caustics, phosphates, sulphur, which together with the available vegetable oils provide practically all things needful for the chemical industry. And those that must come from farther afield to complete any process can be brought in by the cheap all-water route. Allied Chemicals Company is planning a $7,000,000 plant at Baton Rouge, La. Other chemical companies are on the heels of Allied. And these industries are moving south, not for exploited labor, but to be in the field where prosperity can best be realized.

* * *

The South points to Birmingham as an example of its rich natural endowment. There are coal, iron and limestone deposits side by side, all the essentials for the manufacture of steel, and beside them a navigable river. Birmingham has felt the competition of Pittsburgh, which with the aid of preferential rates has kept the Birmingham fields back. But the South is confident of final readjustment and the rise of Birmingham into steel-making prominence.

It is in this spirit that the South is facing tomorrow. The New Deal has stepped in to stabilize industry and wipe out feudalistic wage scales. The drought in the West has awakened the farmer to his great opportunity. Education and enlightenment are leavening the thought of the masses.

The South as a land of moonlight and honeysuckle is fading from the picture, and in its place is appearing a South fraught with promise, a South of achievement and prosperity.

* * *

One southern industrialist, envisioning the possibilities ahead, declared, "Let the southern farmer raise the foodstuffs for the South, and keep cotton for his cash crop. That cash will then be freed to lift his standard of living, to buy those things we want, the so-called luxuries, automobiles, radios, labor-saving devices, the things the North wants to sell us."

Such a South is what the rest of the nation needs to balance the economic structure of the country as a whole. A prosperous South would do more toward making a prosperous nation than any other possibility before us today. And the South sees that today. That prosperity may lie at the end of a hard road, but with the goal so clear the spirit of the South is one that will push on until it becomes one of the most prosperous sections of a prosperous nation.

SHIRLEY TAKES A COOL DRINK
A Refreshing Pause in Her Movieland Routine.

Fox Film

Shirley Takes a Bow

(Continued from Page 3)

takes she was carried off bundled up in a blanket like a great doll, dried, and returned to the stream. Next day she was working on a studio "set," dressed in hoop skirts of taffeta, with a great, plumed hat atop her bright curls. She was the essence of good nature, and while obedient and anxious to please a genial director, could not suppress, at each period of respite, a mischievous game of hide and seek behind a huge Negro mammy.

Again, on an unusual occasion, I saw her rehearsing the number which first brought her fame in "Stand Up and Cheer." In a year's time she had forgotten words and lines, but a few quiet moments in Mr. Dunn's arms, and she had been reminded of all. The next moment she was going through the entire routine with the smiling Dunn, reliving every movement of her original triumph, and illustrating why film executives refer to her lovingly as a "triple threat": one of the few among that first 10 of box office attractions who can act, sing and dance. As to dancing, her mother declares Shirley danced in her crib before she could walk!

In her little dressing room I heard Shirley talking with her maid. "We'll put on little blue shoes," she said, "and a little blue dress, and a little blue hat and take a little blue bag." Shirley likes blue!

She printed an inscription on her photograph with bold strokes of a fountain pen—but she had to break off in the middle to watch a group of dancing girls rehearsing near by. Whenever they paused, she turned back to her writing with determination. She was glad to accommodate, but the drama comes first. And yet she feels she will never be torn between marriage and a career.

"Won't you get in the front seat with us?" she said as she climbed next to her mother when the time had arrived to return to her bungalow.

"Gladly; and will you sit on my lap?" I replied.

"Thank you," she said demurely, climbing upon my knees.

It was then I learned her views on marriage versus a career.

"Shirley," I said, "when you grow up are you going to be a great actress?"

She was silent for only a moment.

"I'm going to have a baby," she said simply.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

DWIGHT C. STURGES, who designed the cover for this number—and for numerous other numbers of the Magazine Section—has been a newspaper artist since 1895, and a staff artist of the Monitor since 1917. He is a member of the American Society of Etchers, and has taken prizes in etchers' shows in various parts of the country.

HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS is a staff writer on the Monitor in Boston.

COURTLAND HOLDOM is manager of the Monitor's San Francisco news bureau.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS has contributed numerous poems to the Magazine Section.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER gathered the material for today's article in a recent tour of the South.

ERNEST H. RANN was formerly Parliamentary correspondent for the Morning Post of London. He is the author of "Homeland of English Authors" and "Literary Landmarks."

MALLORY BROWNE, the Monitor's Paris correspondent, recently visited Spain. Today's article, and others which have appeared in the news columns of the Monitor, are fruits of his investigations.

MARJORIE SHULER continues her series of intimate portraits of famous women.

H. R. H. PRINCE NICHOLAS OF GREECE is a painter of note, as well as an authority on Byzantine art. Reproductions of some of his paintings and drawings have appeared on the Monitor's Home Forum page. A show of his work will be held in London next spring. Prince Nicholas is the father of Princess Marina, who recently became the bride of the Duke of Kent.

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP is assistant librarian of the Harvard University Library. He has written and edited numerous volumes dealing with the art of printing.

ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST lived for 13 years in Alaska. She contributes to several magazines, and has won the Atlantic Monthly and other essay contests.

Art for Adults

THE RANKS OF art lovers very probably will be swelled in the next three years as the result of a gift of $45,000 to the Cincinnati Art Museum by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The money, to be received in three annual installments, is for adult education exclusively.

Details of the courses to be taught in the three-year period, starting in the autumn of 1935, have not been completed, but Mr. Walter H. Siple, Director of the Museum, says they will endeavor to give an understanding of the fundamentals of art, a basis for discriminating between good, bad and indifferent art, and a historical background for distinguishing periods in various types of art.

Much attention has been directed to art training for children at this museum, but adult art appreciation has only been aided by occasional lecture series. Because of the desire on the part of the museum to aid the grown-ups in this field, the Carnegie Fund was anxious to forward the movement.

BON AMI

. . . the cleanser that doesn't scratch

Made in three handy forms . . . Cake, Powder and the Deluxe Bathroom Package

THE BON AMI COMPANY
17 Battery Place New York, U. S. A.

The Gift Supreme

The choice of an Oxford Bible as a gift reflects your purpose to give the best in quality.

OXFORD BIBLES

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, New York

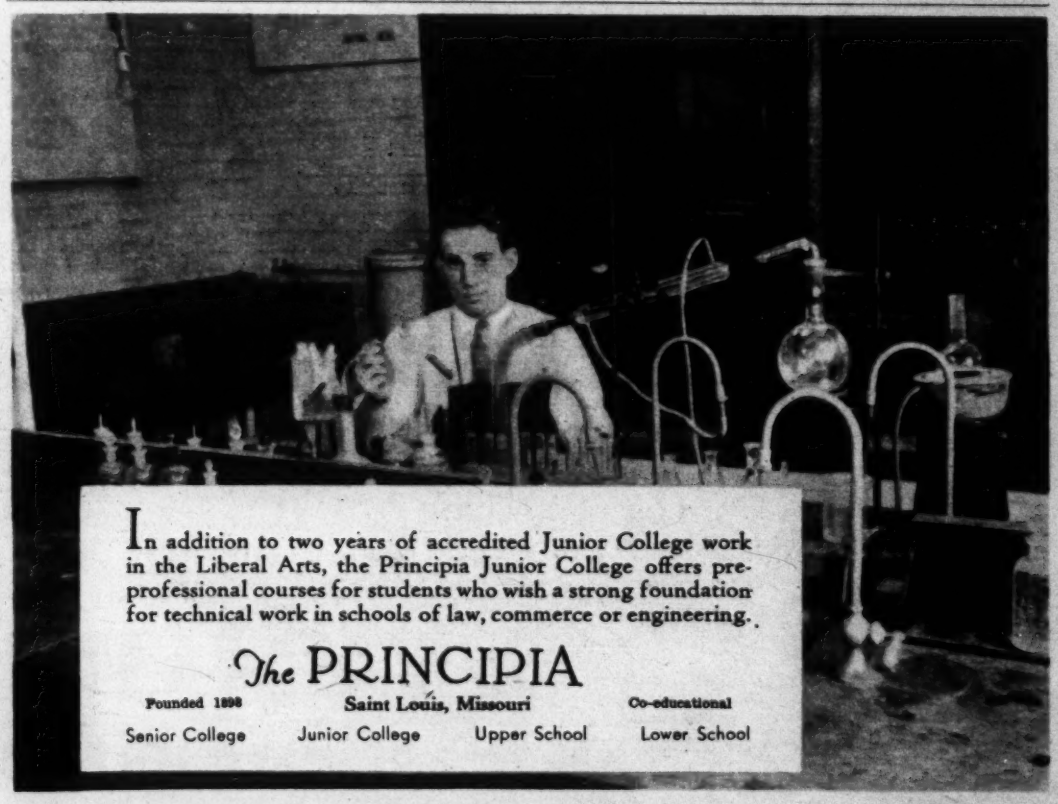
A Great Food for Children

KRE-MEL is easy to make—no "fussy" recipe, and you use milk in preparing it.

3 FLAVORS

CHOCOLATE
VANILLIN
CARAMEL

5c



In addition to two years of accredited Junior College work in the Liberal Arts, the Principia Junior College offers pre-professional courses for students who wish a strong foundation for technical work in schools of law, commerce or engineering.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Co-educational

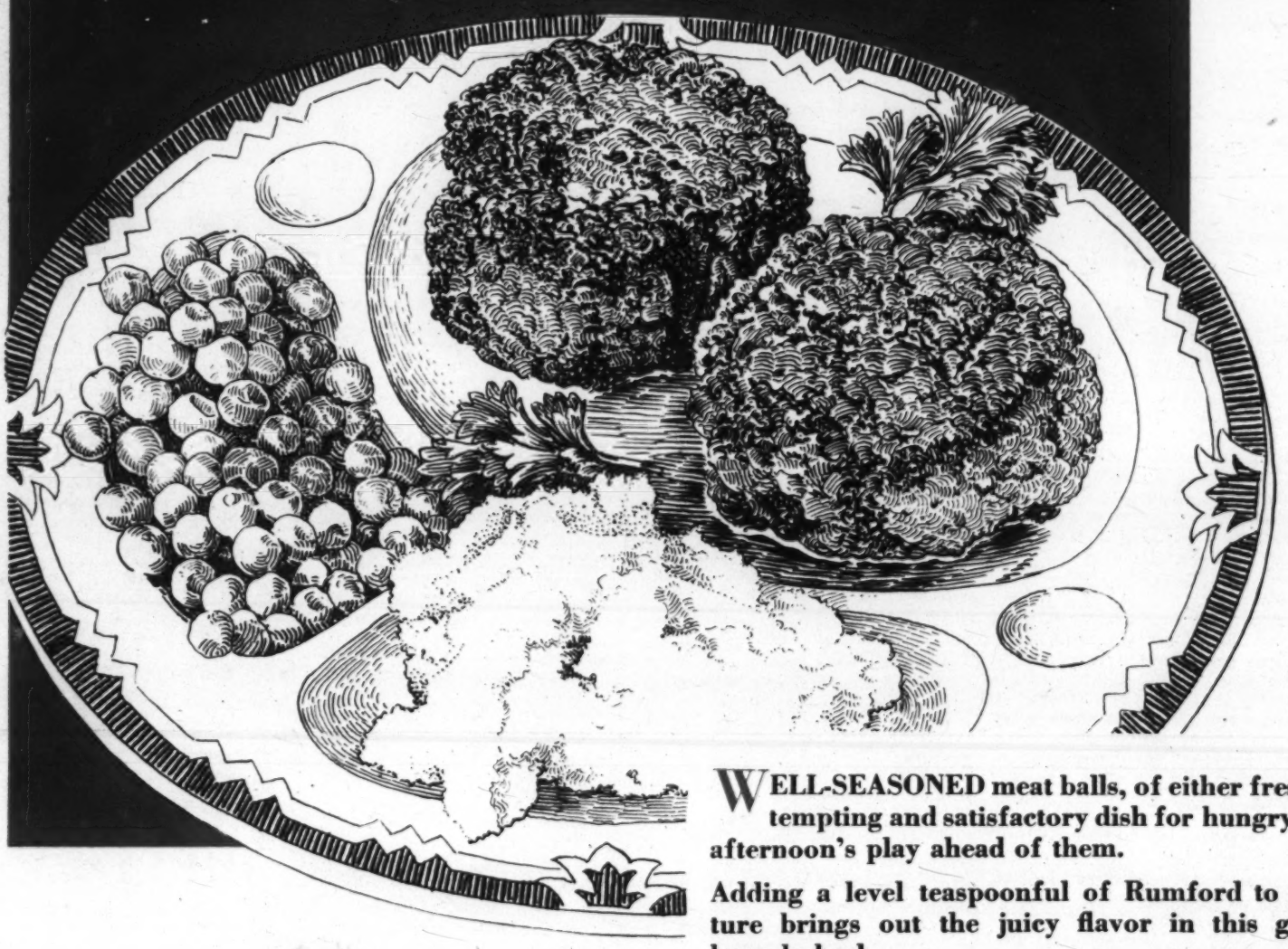
Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

...you increase the juicy flavor of

MEAT BALLS

and brown them quicker by adding

RUMFORD *all-phosphate* BAKING POWDER



WELL-SEASONED meat balls, of either fresh or cooked meat, are a tempting and satisfactory dish for hungry youngsters with a hard afternoon's play ahead of them.

Adding a level teaspoonful of Rumford to the chopped meat mixture brings out the juicy flavor in this glorified first cousin of homely hash.

And even hash—just plain hash—will achieve more delicacy and interest with Rumford in it. It browns better and becomes a delectable dish to be served with pride instead of apology.

The new uses of Rumford are widespread. Many vegetables are improved by it. Cake icings become easy-to-set. Pie fillings maintain the proper firmness to uphold their meringue with distinction.

Whipped cream whips in half the time. Cranberries are sweetened with half the sugar. Think of the saving there! The list is long—and intriguing.

A WORLD-FAMOUS CHEF TOLD HER . . .

"It improves the mixing, it improves the baking! . . . this two-to-one leavening." "Baking powder," says this great chef, "should start its work when you are mixing. It must complete two-thirds of its work before it goes in the oven. Then when the other third takes place in the oven, the leavening action is perfect. It is 'two-to-one.'"

Send for our New Use booklet—"Giving Delicacy and Flavor to Daily Cooking." It tells the story in practical fashion. Included also are three pages of standard recipes for Cakes, Hotbreads, etc.,—all deliciously successful when made with Rumford. This Booklet is Free upon request. Address

THE RUMFORD COMPANY, Rumford, R. I.

FULL WEIGHT ALWAYS

RUMFORD

ALL-PHOSPHATE

BAKING POWDER

THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER